

ATTACHMENT SE-06-C
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
*2001 NATIONAL SURVEY OF FISHING, HUNTING, AND WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED
RECREATION, TENNESSEE*
MARCH 2003

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service**

**U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau**

***2001 National Survey of Fishing,
Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated
Recreation, Tennessee***

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*2001 National Survey of
Fishing, Hunting, and
Wildlife-Associated Recreation*

Tennessee



Revised March 2003



U.S. Department of the Interior
Gale A. Norton,
Secretary

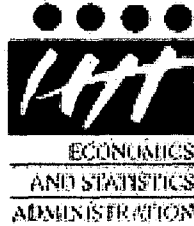
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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure their development in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

The mission of the Department's Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The Service is responsible for national programs of vital importance to our natural resources, including administration of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration and the Federal Aid of Wildlife Restoration Programs. These two grant programs provide financial assistance to the States for projects to enhance and protect fish and wildlife resources and to assure their availability to the public for recreational purposes. Multistate grants from these programs pay for the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation.

Suggested Citation

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Foreword

Fish and wildlife resources are part of our American culture. Whether we are fishing, hunting, watching wildlife or feeding backyard birds, Americans derive many hours of enjoyment from wildlife-related recreation. Wildlife recreation is the cornerstone of our Nation's great conservation ethic.

The 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation is a partnership effort with the States and national conservation organizations, and has become one of the most important sources of information on fish and wildlife recreation in the United States. It is a useful tool that quantifies the economic impact of wildlife-based recreation. Federal, State, and private organizations use this detailed information to manage wildlife, market products, and look for trends. The 2001 Survey is the tenth in a series that began in 1955.

More than 82 million U.S. residents fished, hunted, and watched wildlife in 2001. They spent over \$108 billion pursuing their recreational activities, contributing to millions of jobs in industries and businesses that support wildlife-related recreation. Furthermore, funds generated by licenses and taxes on hunting and fishing equipment pay for many of the conservation efforts in this country.

Wildlife recreationists are among the Nation's most ardent conservationists. They not only contribute financially to conservation efforts, but also spend time and effort to introduce children and other newcomers to the enjoyment of the outdoors and wildlife.

I appreciate the assistance of those who took time to participate in this valuable survey. We all can be grateful that America's great tradition of wildlife-related recreation remains strong.



Steve Williams
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Survey Background and Method

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (Survey) has been conducted since 1955 and is one of the oldest and most comprehensive continuing recreation surveys. The purpose of the Survey is to gather information on the number of anglers, hunters, and wildlife-watching participants (formerly known as nonconsumptive wildlife-related participants) in the United States. Information also is collected on how often these recreationists participate and how much they spend on their activities.

Preparations for the 2001 Survey began in 1999 when the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA) asked us, the Fish and Wildlife Service, to conduct the tenth national survey of wildlife-related recreation. Funding came from the Multistate Conservation Grant Programs, authorized by Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts, as amended.

We consulted with State and Federal agencies and nongovernmental organizations such as the Wildlife Management Institute and American Sportfishing Association to determine survey content. Other sportspersons' organizations and conservation groups, industry representatives, and researchers also provided valuable advice.

Four regional technical committees were set up under the auspices of the IAFWA to ensure that State fish and wildlife agencies had an opportunity to participate in all phases of survey planning and

design. The committees were made up of agency representatives.

Data collection for the Survey was carried out in two phases by the U.S. Census Bureau. The first phase was the screen which began in April 2001. During the screening phase, the Census Bureau interviewed a sample of 80,000 households nationwide to determine who in the household had fished, hunted, or engaged in wildlife-watching activities in 2000, and who had engaged or planned to engage in those activities in 2001. In most cases, one adult household member provided information for all household members. The screen primarily covered 2000 activities while the next, more in-depth phase covered 2001 activities. For more information on the 2000 data, refer to Appendix C.

The second phase of the data collection consisted of three detailed interview waves. The first wave began in April 2001, the second in September 2001, and the last in January 2002. Interviews were conducted with samples of likely anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers who were identified in the initial screening phase. These interviews were conducted primarily by telephone, with in-person interviews for those respondents who could not be reached by telephone. Respondents in the second survey phase were limited to those at least 16 years old. Each respondent provided information pertaining only to his or her activities and expenditures. Sample sizes were designed to provide statistically reliable

results at the State level. Altogether, interviews were completed for 25,070 respondents from the sportspersons sample and 15,303 from the wildlife watchers sample. More detailed information on sampling procedures and response rates is found in Appendix D.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The 2001 Survey's questions and methodology were similar to those used in the 1996 and 1991 Surveys. Therefore, the estimates of all three surveys are comparable.

The methodology of the 2001, 1996, and 1991 Surveys did differ significantly from the 1985 and 1980 Surveys, so their estimates are not directly comparable to those earlier surveys. The changes in methodology included reducing the recall period over which respondents had to report their activities and expenditures. Previous Surveys used a 12-month recall period which resulted in greater reporting bias. Research found that the amount of activity and expenditures reported in 12-month recall surveys was overestimated in comparison with that reported using shorter recall periods. See the Summary Section and Appendix B.

Highlights



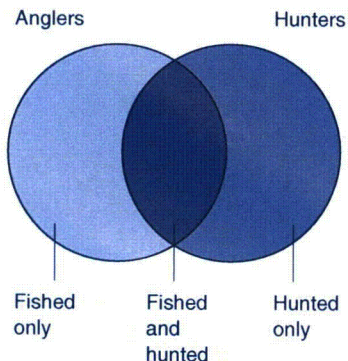
Introduction

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation reports results from interviews with U.S. residents about their fishing, hunting, and other wildlife-related recreation. This report focuses on 2001 participation and expenditures of U.S. residents 16 years of age and older.

In addition to the 2001 numbers, we also provide 11-year trend data. The 2001 numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991 and 1996 Survey reports because these three surveys used similar methodologies. However, the 2001 estimates should not be directly compared with the results from Surveys earlier than 1991 because of changes in methodology. These changes were made to improve accuracy in the information provided. Trend information from 1991 to 2001 is presented in Appendix B.

The report also provides information on participation in wildlife-related recreation in 2000, particularly of persons 6 to 15 years of age. The 2000 information is provided in Appendix C. Additional information about the scope and coverage of the Survey can be found in the Survey Background and Method section of this report. The remainder of this section defines important terms used in the Survey.

Sportspersons



Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Wildlife-associated recreation includes fishing, hunting, and wildlife-watching activities. These categories are not mutually exclusive because many individuals enjoyed fish and wildlife in several ways in 2001. Wildlife-associated recreation is reported in two major categories: (1) fishing and hunting and (2) wildlife watching (formerly nonconsumptive wildlife-related recreation). Wildlife watching includes observing, photographing, and feeding fish and wildlife.

Fishing and Hunting

This Survey reports information about residents of the United States who fished or hunted in 2001, regardless of whether they were licensed. The fishing and hunting sections of this report are organized to report three groups: (1) sportspersons, (2) anglers, and (3) hunters.

Sportspersons

Sportspersons are those who fished or hunted. Individuals who fished or hunted commercially in 2001 are reported as sportspersons only if they also fished or hunted for recreation. The sportspersons group is composed of the three subgroups in the diagram below: (1) those who fished and hunted, (2) those who only fished, and (3) those who only hunted. The total number of sportspersons is equal to the sum of people who only

fished, only hunted, and both hunted and fished. It is not the sum of all anglers and all hunters, because those people who both fished and hunted are included in both the angler and hunter population and would be incorrectly counted twice.

Anglers

Anglers are sportspersons who only fished plus those who fished and hunted. Anglers include not only licensed hook-and-line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Three types of fishing are reported: (1) freshwater, excluding the Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater. Since many anglers participated in more than one type of fishing, the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing.

Hunters

Hunters are sportspersons who only hunted plus those who hunted and fished. Hunters include not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzleloader, other primitive firearms, or a pistol or handgun. Four types of hunting are reported: (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animals. Since many hunters participated in more than one type of hunting, the sum of hunters for big game, small game, migratory bird, and other animals exceeds the total number of hunters.

Wildlife-Watching Activities (formerly Nonconsumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation)

Since 1980, the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation has included information on wildlife-watching activities in addition to fishing and hunting. However, the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Surveys, unlike the 1980 and 1985 Surveys, collected data only for those activities where the primary purpose was wildlife watching (observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife). The Survey uses a strict definition of wildlife watching. Participants must either take a "special interest" in wildlife around their homes or take a trip for the "primary purpose" of wildlife watching. Secondary wildlife-watching activities such as incidentally observing wildlife while

pleasure driving were included in the 1980 and 1985 Surveys but not in the succeeding ones.

Two types of wildlife-watching activity are reported: (1) nonresidential and (2) residential. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife-watching activity, the sum of participants in each type will be greater than the total number of wildlife watchers. The two types of wildlife-watching activities are defined below.

Nonresidential (away from the home)

This group included persons who took trips or outings of at least 1 mile for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing fish and wildlife. Trips to fish, hunt, or scout and trips to zoos,

circuses, aquariums, or museums were not considered wildlife-watching activities.

Residential (around the home)

This group included those whose activities are within 1 mile of home and involve one or more of the following: (1) closely observing or trying to identify birds or other wildlife; (2) photographing wildlife; (3) feeding birds or other wildlife on a regular basis; (4) maintaining natural areas of at least one-quarter acre where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) where benefit to wildlife is the primary concern; or (6) visiting public parks within 1 mile of home for the primary purpose of observing, feeding, or photographing wildlife.

2001 Tennessee Summary

(Participants 16 years old and older)

Activities in the United States by Tennessee Residents

Fishing	
Anglers	803,000
Days of fishing	15,451,000
Average days per angler	19
Total expenditures	\$468,841,000
Trip-related	\$282,190,000
Equipment and other	\$186,651,000
Average per angler	\$584
Average trip expenditure per day	\$.18
Trip and equipment expenditures by Tennesseans out of state	\$93,706,000
Hunting	
Hunters	320,000
Days of hunting	6,962,000
Average days per hunter	22
Total expenditures	\$659,063,000
Trip-related	\$156,534,000
Equipment and other	\$502,529,000
Average per hunter	\$2,058
Average trip expenditure per day	\$.22
Trip and equipment expenditures by Tennesseans out of state	\$90,713,000
Wildlife Watching	
Total wildlife-watching participants	1,706,000
Nonresidential	375,000
Residential	1,655,000
Total expenditures	\$337,864,000
Trip-related	\$114,678,000
Equipment and other	\$223,186,000
Average per participant	\$.198
Trip and equipment expenditures by Tennesseans out of state	\$77,649,000

Activities in Tennessee by U.S. Residents

Fishing	
Anglers	903,000
Days of fishing	15,035,000
Average days per angler	17
Total expenditures	\$480,221,000
Trip-related	\$264,985,000
Equipment and other	\$215,236,000
Average per angler	\$488
Average trip expenditure per day	\$.18
Trip and equipment expenditures by nonresidents in Tennessee	\$91,649,000
Hunting	
Hunters	359,000
Days of hunting	6,651,000
Average days per hunter	19
Total expenditures	\$588,691,000
Trip-related	\$118,267,000
Equipment and other	\$470,424,000
Average per hunter	\$1,338
Average trip expenditure per day	\$.18
Trip and equipment expenditures by nonresidents in Tennessee	\$38,991,000
Wildlife Watching	
Total wildlife-watching participants	2,084,000
Nonresidential	683,000
Residential	1,655,000
Total expenditures	\$448,543,000
Trip-related	\$206,729,000
Equipment and other	\$241,814,000
Average per participant	\$.215
Trip and equipment expenditures by nonresidents in Tennessee	\$189,343,000

Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Participation in Tennessee

The 2001 Survey revealed that 2.7 million Tennessee residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished, hunted, or wildlife watched in Tennessee. Of the total number of participants, 903 thousand fished, 359 thousand hunted, and 2.1 million participated in wildlife-watching activities, including observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife. The sum of anglers, hunters, and wildlife watchers exceeds the total number of participants in wildlife-related recreation because many individuals engaged in more than one wildlife activity.

Participation by 6- to 15-year-old Tennessee Residents

The focus of this report is on the activity of participants 16 years old and older since they are the primary source of wildlife-associated expenditures. However, the activity of 6 to 15 year olds can be calculated using the screening data covering the year 2000. It is assumed for estimation purposes that the relative activity levels of 6- to 15-year-old

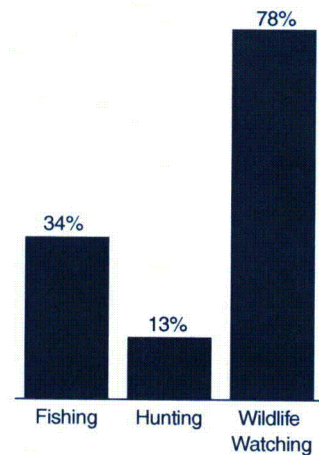
participants and participants 16 years old and older remained the same from 2000 to 2001. Based on this assumption, in addition to the 803,000 resident anglers 16 years old and older in Tennessee, there were 202,000 resident anglers 6 to 15 years old. Also, there were 320,000 16-year-old and older Tennesseans and 48,000 6- to 15-year-old Tennesseans who hunted. Finally, there were 1,706,000 Tennesseans 16 years old and older and 266,000 Tennesseans 6 to 15 years old who wildlife watched. Further information on 6 to 15 year olds is provided in Appendix C.

Expenditures in Tennessee

In 2001, state residents and nonresidents spent \$1.7 billion on wildlife recreation in Tennessee. Of that total, trip-related expenditures were \$590 million and equipment purchases totaled \$975 million. The remaining \$151 million was spent on licenses, contributions, land ownership and leasing, and other items and services.

Percent of Total Participation by Activity

(Total: 2.7 million participants)



Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation in Tennessee—2001

(U.S. residents 16 years old and older)

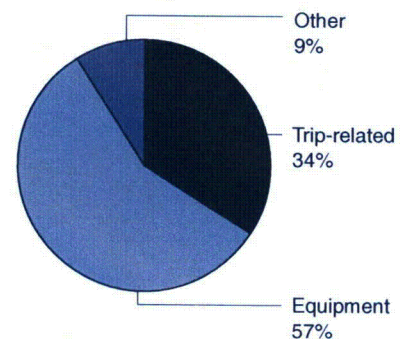
Total	2.7 million
Sportspersons	
Total	1.1 million
Anglers	903 thousand
Hunters	359 thousand
Wildlife Watchers	
Total	2.1 million
Residential	1.7 million
Nonresidential	683 thousand

Source: Tables 3, 24, 40.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Wildlife-Associated Recreation Expenditures in Tennessee

(Total: \$1.7 billion)



Sportspersons

In 2001, 1.1 million state resident and nonresident sportspersons 16 years old and older fished or hunted in Tennessee. This group comprised 903 thousand anglers (85 percent of all sportspersons)

and 359 thousand hunters (34 percent of all sportspersons). Among the 1.1 million sportspersons who fished or hunted in the state, 702 thousand (66%) fished but did not hunt in Tennessee. Another 158

thousand (15%) hunted but did not fish there. The remaining 201 thousand (19%) fished and hunted in Tennessee in 2001.

Sportspersons' Participation in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Sportspersons (fished or hunted)	1.1 million
Anglers	903 thousand
Fished only	702 thousand
Fished and hunted	201 thousand
Hunters	359 thousand
Hunted only	158 thousand
Hunted and fished	201 thousand

Source: Table 1.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Anglers

Participants and Days of Fishing

In 2001, 903 thousand state residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older fished in Tennessee. Of this total, 709 thousand anglers (79%) were state residents and 194 thousand anglers (21%) were nonresidents. Anglers fished a total of 15 million days in Tennessee—an average of 17 days per angler. State residents fished 13.4 million days, 89 percent of all fishing days within Tennessee compared to nonresidents who fished 1.6 million

days—11 percent of all fishing days in the state.

There were 803 thousand Tennesseans 16 years old and older who fished in the United States in 2001. These anglers fished a total of 15.5 million days. Approximately 709 thousand resident anglers (88%) fished in Tennessee. They spent 13.4 million days, 87 percent of their total fishing days, fishing in their resident state.

Some state residents fished in other states as well as in Tennessee. In 2001, 207 thousand anglers fished in other states—26 percent of the resident angler total. They fished 2 million days as nonresidents, representing 13 percent of all days fished by Tennessee residents. For further details about fishing in Tennessee, see Table 3.

Anglers in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Anglers	903 thousand
Resident	709 thousand
Nonresident	194 thousand
Days of fishing	15.0 million
Resident	13.4 million
Nonresident	1.6 million

Source: Table 3.

In-State/Out-of-State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Tennessee anglers	803 thousand
In Tennessee	709 thousand
In other states	207 thousand
Days of fishing	15.5 million
In Tennessee	13.4 million
In other states	2.0 million

Source: Table 3.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Fishing Expenditures in Tennessee

Anglers 16 years old and older spent \$480 million on fishing expenses in Tennessee in 2001. Trip-related expenditures including food and lodging, transportation, and other expenses totaled \$265 million—55 percent of all their fishing expenditures. They spent \$114 million on food and lodging and \$51 million on transportation. Other trip expenses such as equipment rental, bait, and cooking fuel totaled \$100 million. Each angler spent an average of \$293 on trip-related costs during 2001.

Anglers spent \$172 million on equipment in Tennessee in 2001, 36 percent of all fishing expenditures. Fishing equipment (rods, reels, line, etc.) totaled \$114 million—66 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, special fishing clothes, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (boats, pickups, etc.) amounted to \$58 million, 34 percent of the equipment total. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased for fishing, but could be used in activities other than fishing.

The purchase of other items such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, stamps, and land leasing and ownership amounted to \$43 million—9 percent of all fishing expenditures. For more details about fishing expenditures in Tennessee, see Tables 19, 21-23.

Fishing Expenditures in Tennessee

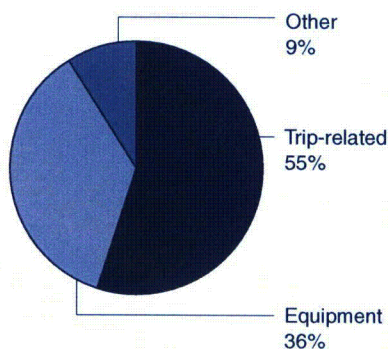
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$480 million
Trip-related	\$265 million
Equipment	\$172 million
Fishing	\$114 million
Auxiliary and special	\$58 million
Other	\$43 million

Source: Table 19.

Fishing Expenditures in Tennessee

(Total: \$480 million)



Hunters

Participants and Days of Hunting

In 2001, there were 359 thousand residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older who hunted in Tennessee. Resident hunters numbered 288 thousand accounting for 80 percent of the hunters in Tennessee. There were 71 thousand nonresidents who hunted in Tennessee—20 percent of the State's hunters. Residents and nonresidents hunted 6.7 million days in 2001, an average of 19 days per hunter. Residents hunted on 6.1

million days in Tennessee or 91 percent of all hunting days, while nonresidents spent 582 thousand days hunting in Tennessee, 9 percent of all hunting days.

There were 320 thousand Tennessee residents 16 years old and older who hunted in the United States in 2001. Of the total 7 million days of hunting by state residents, 6.1 million days (87 percent of the total) were spent pursuing game within Tennessee.

Some state residents hunted in other states as well as in Tennessee. Altogether, 92 thousand Tennessee hunters, 29 percent of the total, hunted as nonresidents in other states. Their 893 thousand days of hunting in other states represented 13 percent of all days Tennessee residents spent hunting in 2001. For more information on hunting activities by Tennessee residents, see Table 3.

Hunters in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Hunters	359 thousand
Resident	288 thousand
Nonresident	71 thousand
Days of hunting	6.7 million
Resident	6.1 million
Nonresident	582 thousand

Source: Table 3.

In-State/Out-of-State

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Tennessee hunters	320 thousand
In Tennessee	288 thousand
In other states	92 thousand
Days of hunting	7.0 million
In Tennessee	6.1 million
In other states	893 thousand

Source: Table 3.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Hunting Expenditures in Tennessee

Hunters 16 years old and older spent \$589 million in Tennessee in 2001. Trip-related expenses such as food and lodging, transportation, and other trip costs totaled \$118 million, 20 percent of their total expenditures. They spent \$64 million on food and lodging and \$38 million on transportation. Other expenses such as equipment rental totaled \$16 million for the year. The average trip-related expenditure per hunter was \$329.

Hunters spent \$384 million on equipment—65 percent of all hunting expenditures. Hunting equipment (guns, ammunition, etc.) totaled \$138 million and comprised 36 percent of all equipment costs. Hunters spent \$246 million on auxiliary equipment (tents, special hunting clothes, etc.) and special equipment (boats, pickups, etc.), accounting for 64 percent of total equipment expenditures for hunting. Special and auxiliary equipment are

items that were purchased for hunting but could be used in activities other than hunting.

The purchase of other items such as magazines, membership dues, licenses, permits, and land leasing and ownership cost hunters \$86 million—15 percent of all hunting expenditures. For more details on hunting expenditures in Tennessee, see Tables 20-23.

Hunting Expenditures in Tennessee

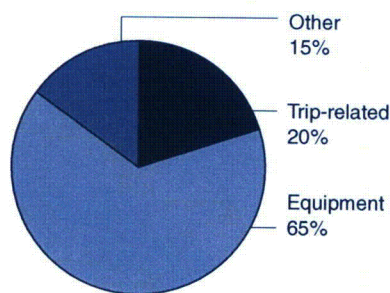
(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$589 million
Trip-related	\$118 million
Equipment	\$384 million
Hunting	\$138 million
Auxiliary and special	\$246 million
Other	\$86 million

Source: Table 20.

Hunting Expenditures in Tennessee

(Total: \$589 million)



Wildlife-Watching Activities

Participants and Days of Activity

In 2001, 2.1 million U.S. residents 16 years old and older fed, observed, or

photographed wildlife in Tennessee. Approximately 79 percent—1.7 million of the wildlife watchers—enjoyed their

activities close to home and are called "residential" participants. Those persons who enjoyed wildlife at least 1 mile from home are called "nonresidential" participants. People participating in nonresidential activities in Tennessee in 2001 numbered 683 thousand—33 percent of all wildlife watchers in Tennessee. Of the 683 thousand, 301 thousand were state residents and 382 thousand were nonresidents.

Tennesseans 16 years old and older who enjoyed nonresidential wildlife watching within their state totaled 301 thousand. Of this group, 301 thousand participants observed wildlife and 118 thousand photographed wildlife. Since some individuals engaged in more than one nonresidential activities during the year, the sum of wildlife observers and photographers exceeds the total number of nonresidential participants.

Tennesseans spent more than 3.1 million days engaged in nonresidential wildlife-watching activities in their state. During 2001, they spent 2.9 million days observing wildlife and 575 thousand days photographing wildlife. The sum of days observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife exceeds the total days of wildlife-watching activity because individuals may have engaged in more than one activity on some days. For further details about nonresidential activities, see Table 25.

Tennessee residents also took an active interest in wildlife around their homes. In 2001, 1.7 million state residents enjoyed observing, feeding, and photographing wildlife within 1 mile of their homes. Among this residential group, 1.6 million fed wildlife, 1.1 million observed wildlife, and 336 thousand photographed wildlife around their homes. Another 198 thousand participants maintained natural areas of one-quarter acre or more for wildlife; 198 thousand participants maintained plantings for the benefit of wildlife; and 111 thousand residential participants visited public parks within a mile of home. Adding the participants in these six activities results in a sum that exceeds the total number of residential participants because many people participated in more than one type of

Wildlife-Watching Participants in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	2.1 million	100%
Residential	1.7 million	79%
Nonresidential	683 thousand	33%

Source: Table 24.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Nonresidential (away from home) Wildlife-Watching Participation in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Participants, total	683 thousand
Observe wildlife	676 thousand
Photograph wildlife	380 thousand
Feed wildlife	140 thousand
Days, total	6.1 million
Observe wildlife	5.5 million
Photograph wildlife	1.5 million
Feed wildlife	1.3 million

Source: Table 25.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Residential (around the home) Wildlife-Watching Participation in Tennessee

(State residents 16 years old and older)

Total	1.7 million
Feed wildlife	1.6 million
Observe wildlife	1.1 million
Photograph wildlife	336 thousand
Maintain natural areas	198 thousand
Maintain plantings	198 thousand
Visit public areas	111 thousand

Source: Table 28.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Wild Bird Observers

Bird watching attracted many wildlife enthusiasts in Tennessee. In 2001, 1.4 million people observed birds around the home and on trips. The majority, 72 percent (1 million), observed wild birds around the home while 42 percent (595 thousand) took trips away from home to watch birds.

People bird watching in Tennessee varied in their ability to identify different bird species. Within Tennessee, 1.1 million of these 1.4 million birders (76 percent) could identify 1 to 20 different types of birds; 143 thousand birders (10 percent) could identify 21 to 40 types of birds; and 140 thousand birders (10 percent) could identify 41 or more types of birds.

Approximately 64 thousand wild bird enthusiasts kept birding life lists in 2001. Participants keeping these lists—a tally of bird species seen by a birder during his or

her lifetime—comprised 5 percent of all wild bird observers in Tennessee. For further details about birding in Tennessee, see Tables 30 and 31.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Tennessee

Participants 16 years old and older spent \$449 million on wildlife-watching activities in Tennessee in 2001. Trip-related expenditures, including food and lodging (\$149 million), transportation (\$55 million), and other trip expenses such as equipment rental (\$3 million) amounted to nearly \$207 million. This summation comprised 46 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures by participants. The average trip-related expenditure for nonresidential participants was \$303 per person in 2001.

Wildlife-watching participants spent \$212 million on equipment—47 percent of all their expenditures. Specifically,

wildlife-watching equipment (binoculars, special clothing, etc.) totaled \$165 million, 78 percent of the equipment total. Auxiliary equipment expenditures (tents, backpacking equipment, etc.) and special equipment expenditures (campers, trucks, etc.) amounted to \$47 million—22 percent of all equipment costs. Special and auxiliary equipment are items that were purchased for wildlife-watching recreation but can be used in activities other than wildlife-watching activities.

Other items purchased by wildlife-watching participants such as magazines, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, and plantings totaled \$29 million—7 percent of all wildlife-watching expenditures. For more details about wildlife-watching expenditures in Tennessee, see Table 33.

Wild Bird Observers in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

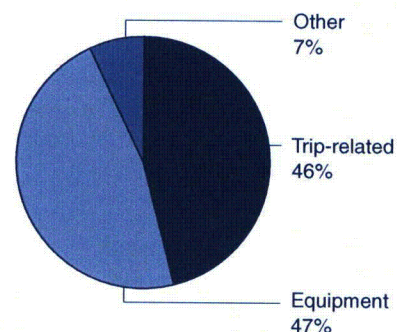
Participants, total	1.4 million	100%
Residential (around the home)	1.0 million	72%
Nonresidential (away from home)	595 thousand	42%
Days, total	143 million	100%
Residential (around the home)	139 million	97%
Nonresidential (away from home)	5 million	3%

Source: Table 30.

Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Tennessee

(Total: \$449 million)



Wildlife-Watching Expenditures in Tennessee

(State residents and nonresidents 16 years old and older)

Total	\$449 million
Trip-related	\$207 million
Equipment	\$212 million
Wildlife-watching	\$165 million
Auxiliary and special	\$47 million
Other	\$29 million

Source: Table 33.

1991-2001 Survey Comparisons

Comparing the estimates from the 1991, 1996, and 2001 National Surveys provides a picture of wildlife-related recreation in the 1990s and early 2000s in Tennessee. Only the most general recreation comparisons are presented here.

The best way to compare estimates from surveys is to compare the confidence intervals around the estimates—not to compare the estimates themselves. A 90-percent confidence interval around an

estimate gives the range of estimates that 90 percent of all possible representative samples would supply. If the 90-percent confidence intervals of two survey's estimates overlap, it is not possible to say the two estimates are statistically different at the 10 percent level of significance.

The state resident estimates cover the participation and expenditure activity of Tennessee residents anywhere in the United States. The in-state estimates cover the participation, day, and

expenditure activity of U.S. residents in Tennessee.

The expenditure estimates were made comparable by adjusting the estimates for inflation—all dollar estimates are in 2001 dollars. Also, expenditure items that were not common to each survey were not included in the comparisons. Therefore, expenditure estimates used in the comparisons may not match the estimates presented elsewhere in this report.

Tennessee 1991 and 2001 Comparison

	1991	2001	Percent change
Fishing			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Anglers in-state	996	903	*
Days in-state	13,690	15,035	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$336,685	\$263,252	*
State resident anglers	804	803	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$641,126	\$467,108	*
Hunting			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Hunters in-state	361	359	*
Days in-state	7,316	6,651	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$100,391	\$113,886	*
State resident hunters	336	320	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$405,238	\$654,682	+62
Nonresidential Wildlife Watching			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Participants in-state	957	683	-29
Days in-state	7,445	6,144	*
State resident participants	632	375	-41
Residential Wildlife Watching			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Total participants	1,649	1,655	*
Observers	1,118	1,059	*
Feeders	1,480	1,570	*
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Trip-related expenditures by state residents	\$163,798	\$112,065	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$382,112	\$300,206	*

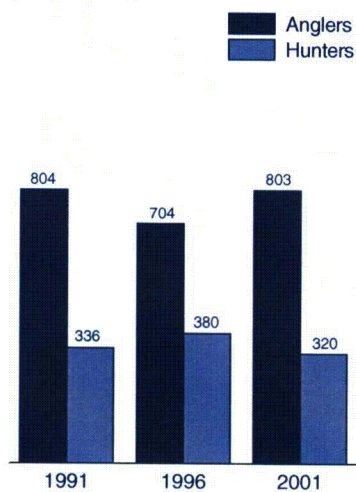
*No significant difference at the 0.10 level of significance.

Tennessee 1996 and 2001 Comparison

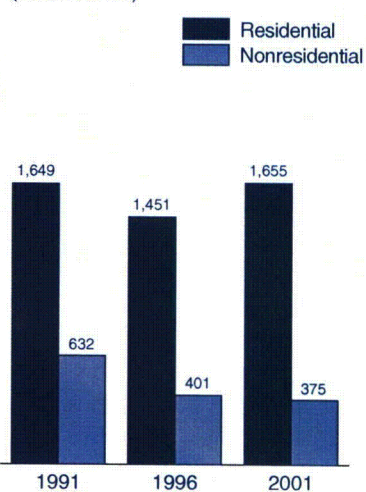
	1996	2001	Percent change
Fishing			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Anglers in-state	860	903	*
Days in-state	11,317	15,035	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$242,477	\$263,252	*
State resident anglers	704	803	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$555,662	\$467,108	*
Hunting			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Hunters in-state	408	359	*
Days in-state	9,057	6,651	*
In-state trip-related expenditures	\$118,966	\$113,886	*
State resident hunters	380	320	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$909,687	\$654,682	*
Nonresidential Wildlife Watching			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Participants in-state	655	683	*
Days in-state	4,452	6,144	*
State resident participants	401	375	*
Residential Wildlife Watching			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Total participants	1,451	1,655	+14
Observers	871	1,059	+22
Feeders	1,397	1,570	*
Wildlife-Watching Expenditures			
(Numbers in thousands)			
Trip-related expenditures by state residents	\$148,345	\$112,065	*
Total expenditures by state residents	\$369,894	\$300,206	*

*No significant difference at the 0.10 level of significance.

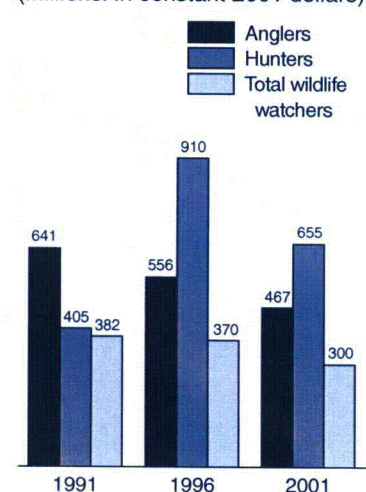
Number of Tennessee Resident Hunters and Anglers: 1991-2001
(Thousands)



Number of Tennessee Resident Wildlife Watchers: 1991-2001
(Thousands)



Total Expenditures by Tennessee Residents: 1991-2001
(Millions. In constant 2001 dollars)



Guide to Statistical Tables

Purpose and Coverage of Tables

The statistical tables of this report were designed to meet a wide range of needs for those interested in wildlife-related recreation. Special terms used in these tables are defined in Appendix A.

The tables are based on responses to the 2001 Survey which was designed to collect data about participation in wildlife-related recreation. To have taken part in the Survey, a respondent must have been a U.S. resident (a resident of one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia). No one residing outside the United States (including U.S. citizens) was eligible for interviewing. Therefore, reported state and national totals do not include participation by those who were not U.S. residents or who were residing outside the United States.

Comparability With Previous Surveys

The numbers reported can be compared with those in the 1991 and 1996 Survey Reports. The methodology used in 2001 was similar to that used in 1996 and 1991. These results should not be directly compared to results from surveys earlier than 1991 since there were major changes in methodology. These changes were made to improve accuracy in the information provided.

Coverage of an Individual Table

Since the Survey covers many activities in various places by participants of different ages, all table titles, headnotes, stubs, and footnotes are designed to identify and articulate each item being reported in the table. For example, the title of Table 2 shows that data about anglers and hunters, their days of participation, and their number of trips are being reported by type of activity. By contrast, the title of Table 7 indicates that it contains data on freshwater anglers and the days they fished for different species of fish.

Percentages Reported in the Tables

Percentages are reported in the tables for the convenience of the user. When exclusive groups are being reported, the base of a percentage is apparent from its context because the percents add to 100 percent (plus or minus a rounding error). For example, if a table reports the number of trips taken by big game hunters (57 percent), those taken by small game hunters (23 percent), those taken by migratory bird hunters (12 percent), and those taken by sportspersons hunting other animals (8 percent), then these percentages would total 100 percent because they are exclusive categories.

Percents should not add to 100 when nonexclusive groups are being reported. Using Table 2 as an example, note that adding the percentages associated with total number of big game hunters, total small game hunters, total migratory bird hunters, and total hunters of other animals will not necessarily yield 100 percent because respondents could hunt for more than one type of game.

When the base of the percentage is not apparent in context, it is identified in a footnote. For example, Table 12 reports 3 percentages with different bases: one for the number of hunters, one for the number of trips, and one for days of hunting. Footnotes are used to clarify the bases of the reported percentages.

Footnotes to the Tables

Footnotes are used to clarify the information or items that are being reported in a table. Symbols in the body of a table indicate important footnotes. These symbols are used in the tables to refer to the same footnote each time they appear:

- * Estimate based on a small sample size.
- ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.
- W Less than .5 dollars.
- Z Less than .5 percent.
- X Not applicable.
- NA Not available.

Estimates based upon fewer than 10 responses are regarded as being based on a sample size that is too small for reliable reporting. An estimate based upon at least 10 but fewer than 30 responses is treated as an estimate based on a small sample size. Other footnotes appear, as necessary, to qualify or clarify the estimates reported in the tables. In addition, these two important footnotes appear frequently:

- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.
- Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

"Multiple responses" is a term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one category. Using Table 2 as an example, those who fished in saltwater and freshwater appear in both of these totals. Yet each angler is represented only once in the "Total, all fishing" row. Similarly, in Table 12 those who hunt for big game and small game are counted only once as a hunter in the "Total, all hunting" row. Therefore, totals may be smaller than the sum of subcategories when multiple responses exist.

"Nonresponse" exists because the survey questions were answered voluntarily and some respondents did not or could not answer all the questions. The effect of nonresponses is illustrated in Table 18 where the total for hunting expenditures may be greater than the sum for the different types of hunting expenditures. This occurs because some respondents did not specify the type of hunting as the primary purpose of the purchase. As a result, it is known that the expenditures were for hunting, but it is not known whether they were primarily for a particular type of hunting. In this case, totals are greater than the sum of subcategories when nonresponses have occurred.

Table 1. Fishing and Hunting in Tennessee by Resident and Nonresident Sportspersons: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Total, state residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent of resident sportspersons	Number	Percent of nonresident sportspersons
Total sportspersons (fished or hunted)	1,062	100	806	100	256	100
Total anglers	903	85	709	88	194	76
Fished only	702	66	518	64	184	72
Fished and hunted	201	19	191	24	...	...
Total hunters	359	34	288	36	71	28
Hunted only	158	15	97	12	*62	*24
Hunted and fished	201	19	191	24	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 2. Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in Tennessee by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	903	100	15,035	100	11,920	100
Total, all freshwater	903	100	15,035	100	11,920	100
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	903	100	15,035	100	11,920	100
Great Lakes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	359	100	6,651	100	6,868	100
Big game	262	73	4,112	62	3,805	55
Small game	157	44	2,267	34	1,536	22
Migratory bird	100	28	797	12	692	10
Other animals	*44	*12	*1,167	*18	*836	*12

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 3. Anglers and Hunters, Trips, and Days of Participation: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and hunters, trips, and days of participation	Activity in Tennessee						Activity by Tennessee residents in United States					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents		Total, in state of residence and in other states		In state of residence		In other states	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING												
Total anglers	903	100	709	79	194	21	803	100	709	88	207	26
Total trips	11,920	100	10,756	90	1,164	10	12,016	100	10,756	90	1,260	10
Total days of fishing	15,035	100	13,409	89	1,627	11	15,451	100	13,409	87	2,042	13
Average days of fishing	17	(X)	19	(X)	8	(X)	19	(X)	19	(X)	10	(X)
HUNTING												
Total hunters	359	100	288	80	71	20	320	100	288	90	92	29
Total trips	6,868	100	6,448	94	420	6	7,059	100	6,448	91	611	9
Total days of hunting	6,651	100	6,069	91	582	9	6,962	100	6,069	87	893	13
Average days of hunting	19	(X)	21	(X)	8	(X)	22	(X)	21	(X)	10	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 4. Tennessee Resident Anglers and Hunters by Place Fished or Hunted: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Place fished or hunted	Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all places.	803	100	320	100
In-state only	596	74	228	71
In-state and other states	113	14	*60	*19
In other states only	*94	*12	*32	*10

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 5. Tennessee Resident Anglers and Hunters, Days of Participation, and Trips in the United States by Type of Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of fishing and hunting	Participants		Days of participation		Trips	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FISHING						
Total, all fishing	803	100	15,451	100	12,016	100
Total, all freshwater	763	95	14,859	96	11,737	98
Freshwater, except Great Lakes	763	95	14,806	96	11,728	98
Great Lakes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltwater	*68	*8	*573	*4	*279	*2
HUNTING						
Total, all hunting	320	100	6,962	100	7,059	100
Big game	227	71	4,091	59	3,721	53
Small game	165	52	2,390	34	1,651	23
Migratory bird	110	34	1,112	16	855	12
Other animals	*44	*14	*1,143	*16	*832	*12

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 6. Freshwater Anglers, Trips, Days of Fishing, and Type of Water Fished: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers, trips, and days of fishing	Activity in Tennessee					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total anglers	903	100	709	79	194	21
Total trips	11,920	100	10,756	90	1,164	10
Total days of fishing	15,035	100	13,409	89	1,627	11
Average days of fishing	17	(X)	19	(X)	8	(X)
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of water	903	100	709	79	194	21
Ponds, lakes or reservoirs	737	100	603	82	134	18
Rivers or streams	391	100	323	82	69	18
DAYS						
Total, all types of water	15,035	100	13,409	89	1,627	11
Ponds, lakes or reservoirs	11,119	100	10,163	91	955	9
Rivers or streams	5,375	100	4,578	85	798	15

(X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 7. Freshwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Tennessee by Type of Fish: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Anglers and days of fishing	Activity in Tennessee					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ANGLERS						
Total, all types of fish	903	100	709	79	194	21
Crappie	326	100	258	79	*67	*21
Panfish	259	100	216	83	*43	*17
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	168	100	137	82	*31	*18
Black bass	460	100	386	84	*75	*16
Catfish, bullheads	261	100	231	88	*31	*12
Walleye, sauger	83	100	*66	*80	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trout	137	100	108	79	*29	*21
Salmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything ¹	120	100	96	81	*23	*19
Other freshwater fish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all types of fish	15,035	100	13,409	89	1,627	11
Crappie	4,563	100	4,082	89	*481	*11
Panfish	3,951	100	3,686	93	*265	*7
White bass, striped bass, striped bass hybrids	2,761	100	2,588	94	*173	*6
Black bass	7,250	100	6,494	90	*756	*10
Catfish, bullheads	3,928	100	3,666	93	*263	*7
Walleye, sauger	1,603	100	*1,348	*84	...	...
Northern pike, pickerel, muskie, muskie hybrids .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steelhead .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trout	1,785	100	1,671	94	*114	*6
Salmon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anything ¹	1,130	100	960	85	*170	*15
Other freshwater fish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Respondent fished for no specific species and identified "Anything" from a list of categories of fish.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 8. Great Lakes Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Tennessee: 2001

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 9. Great Lakes Anglers and Days of Fishing in Tennessee by Type of Fish: 2001

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 10. Saltwater Anglers, Trips, and Days of Fishing in Tennessee: 2001

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 11. Saltwater Anglers and Days of Fishing in Tennessee by Type of Fish: 2001

This table does not apply to this state.

Table 12. Hunters, Trips, and Days of Hunting in Tennessee by Type of Hunting: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters, trips, and days of hunting	Activity in Tennessee					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all hunting	359	100	288	80	71	20
Big game	262	100	208	79	*54	*21
Small game	157	100	147	94	...	...
Migratory bird	100	100	92	92	...	...
Other animals	*44	*100	*38	*85	...	...
TRIPS						
Total, all hunting	6,868	100	6,448	94	420	6
Big game	3,805	100	3,442	90	*363	*10
Small game	1,536	100	1,507	98	...	...
Migratory bird	692	100	684	99	...	...
Other animals	*836	*100	*816	*98	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all hunting	6,651	100	6,069	91	582	9
Big game	4,112	100	3,635	88	*477	*12
Small game	2,267	100	2,232	98	...	...
Migratory bird	797	100	773	97	...	...
Other animals	*1,167	*100	*1,112	*95	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 13. Hunters and Days of Hunting in Tennessee by Type of Game: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Type of game	Hunters, state residents and nonresidents		Days of hunting	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all types of game	359	100	6,651	100
Big game, total	262	73	4,112	62
Deer.....	228	63	3,665	55
Elk.....	...	...	...	...
Bear.....	...	...	...	...
Wild turkey.....	86	24	700	11
Other big game.....	...	...	...	...
Small game, total	157	44	2,267	34
Rabbit, hare.....	*67	*19	*825	*12
Quail.....	*28	*8	*272	*4
Grouse/prairie chicken.....	...	...	...	...
Squirrel.....	112	31	1,681	25
Pheasant.....	...	...	...	...
Other small game.....	...	...	...	...
Migratory birds, total	100	28	797	12
Geese.....	...	...	...	...
Duck.....	*54	*15	*522	*8
Dove.....	*69	*19	*316	*5
Other migratory bird.....	...	...	...	...
Other animals, total ¹	*44	*12	*1,167	*18

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes groundhog, raccoon, fox, coyote, crow, prairie dog, etc.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 14. Hunters and Days of Hunting in Tennessee by Type of Land: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Hunters and days of hunting	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
HUNTERS						
Total, all types of land	359	100	288	100	71	100
Public land, total	113	32	109	38	...	...
Public land only.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public and private land.....	102	28	100	35	...	...
Private land, total	341	95	280	97	*62	*86
Private land only.....	240	67	180	62	*60	*84
Private and public land.....	102	28	100	35	...	...
DAYS						
Total, all types of land	6,651	100	6,069	100	582	100
Public land ¹	1,537	23	1,516	25	...	...
Private land ²	6,475	97	6,003	99	*472	*81

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Days of hunting on public land includes both days spent solely on public land and those spent on public and private land.

² Days of hunting on private land includes both days spent solely on private land and those spent on private and public land.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 15. Selected Characteristics of Tennessee Resident Anglers and Hunters: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of hunters
Total persons	4,317	100	903	21	100	803	19	100	320	7	100
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,381	55	360	15	40	336	14	42	105	4	33
Rural	1,936	45	543	28	60	468	24	58	215	11	67
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)	3,097	72	576	19	64	526	17	65	183	6	57
1,000,000 or more	707	16	101	14	11	*91	*13	*11	*44	*6	*14
250,000 to 999,999	2,235	52	460	21	51	419	19	52	133	6	41
50,000 to 249,999	155	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside MSA	1,221	28	327	27	36	278	23	35	137	11	43
Sex											
Male	2,069	48	686	33	76	586	28	73	301	15	94
Female	2,248	52	217	10	24	217	10	27	...	...	...
Age											
16 to 17 years	188	4	*49	*26	*5	*40	*21	*5	*33	*17	*10
18 to 24 years	401	9	*83	*21	*9	*80	*20	*10	*31	*8	*10
25 to 34 years	721	17	187	26	21	179	25	22	*59	*8	*18
35 to 44 years	841	19	203	24	22	170	20	21	*68	*8	*21
45 to 54 years	869	20	197	23	22	172	20	21	*72	*8	*22
55 to 64 years	593	14	117	20	13	99	17	12	*40	*7	*12
65 years and older	703	16	*67	*9	*7	*64	*9	*8	...	...	...
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	*68	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	4,249	98	896	21	99	796	19	99	317	7	99
Race											
White	3,712	86	845	23	94	752	20	94	308	8	96
Black	561	13	*48	*9	*5	*45	*8	*6	...	...	...
All others	*44	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Under \$10,000	272	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	354	8	*64	*18	*7	*53	*15	*7	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	523	12	128	24	14	117	22	15	*45	*9	*14
\$30,000 to \$39,999	479	11	128	27	14	115	24	14	*44	*9	*14
\$40,000 to \$49,999	307	7	*84	*27	*9	*81	*26	*10	...	...	...
\$50,000 to \$74,999	557	13	158	28	17	127	23	16	*72	*13	*22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	300	7	*71	*24	*8	*64	*21	*8	*30	*10	*9
\$100,000 or more	456	11	136	30	15	127	28	16	*43	*9	*13
Not reported	1,070	25	107	10	12	94	9	12	*51	*5	*16
Education											
11 years or less	854	20	161	19	18	137	16	17	*77	*9	*24
12 years	1,576	37	364	23	40	323	21	40	117	7	36
1 to 3 years college	912	21	179	20	20	159	17	20	*64	*7	*20
4 years college or more	975	23	199	20	22	184	19	23	*63	*6	*20

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.).

Table 16. Summary of Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents for Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	1,267,557	1,139	1,113	1,065
Food and lodging.....	177,277	822	216	167
Transportation.....	89,219	857	104	84
Other trip costs ¹	116,757	756	154	110
Equipment (fishing, hunting).....	260,205	701	371	236
Auxiliary equipment ²	52,024	254	204	43
Special equipment ³	*450,635	*79	*5,727	*331
Magazines and books.....	7,632	166	46	5
Membership dues and contributions.....	11,626	116	101	8
Other ⁴	102,183	739	138	82
FISHING				
Total	480,221	948	507	488
Food and lodging.....	113,584	680	167	126
Transportation.....	50,996	692	74	56
Other trip costs ¹	100,406	726	138	111
Fishing equipment.....	114,019	538	212	121
Auxiliary equipment ²	*14,842	*89	*167	*15
Special equipment ³	*42,928	*32	*1,358	*28
Magazines and books.....	*2,856	*86	*33	*3
Membership dues and contributions.....	*1,447	*39	*37	*2
Other ⁴	39,144	614	64	26
HUNTING				
Total	588,691	395	1,491	1,338
Food and lodging.....	63,694	282	226	177
Transportation.....	38,223	298	128	106
Other trip costs ¹	*16,351	*80	*204	*45
Hunting equipment.....	137,839	250	552	357
Auxiliary equipment ²	24,319	122	199	56
Special equipment ³	*222,108	*28	*8,030	*362
Magazines and books.....	*3,696	*58	*64	*7
Membership dues and contributions.....	*6,816	*65	*106	*18
Other ⁴	75,646	278	272	209
UNSPECIFIED⁵				
Total	202,906	119	1,707	182
Auxiliary equipment ²	*12,863	*71	*182	*11
Special equipment ³	*185,599	*28	*6,594	*170
Magazines and books.....	...	...	...	...
Membership dues and contributions.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).

² Includes tents, special clothing, etc.

³ Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.

⁴ Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

⁵ Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 19-20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 17. Summary of Fishing Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents, by Type of Fishing: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)
ALL FISHING				
Total	436,774	891	490	458
Food and lodging.....	113,584	680	167	126
Transportation.....	50,996	692	74	56
Other trip costs.....	100,406	726	138	111
Equipment.....	171,789	564	305	164
ALL FRESHWATER				
Total	377,301	864	437	414
Food and lodging.....	113,584	680	167	126
Transportation.....	50,996	692	74	56
Other trip costs.....	100,406	726	138	111
Equipment.....	112,315	516	218	121
FRESHWATER, EXCEPT GREAT LAKES				
Total	376,802	864	436	414
Food and lodging.....	113,584	680	167	126
Transportation.....	50,996	692	74	56
Other trip costs.....	100,406	726	138	111
Equipment.....	111,817	516	217	121
GREAT LAKES				
Total.....	...	...	...	...
Food and lodging.....	...	...	...	...
Transportation.....	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment.....	...	...	...	...
SALTWATER				
Total.....	...	...	...	...
Food and lodging.....	...	...	...	...
Transportation.....	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment.....	...	...	...	...

... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 19 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 18. Summary of Hunting Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents, by Type of Hunting: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)
ALL HUNTING				
Total	502,534	368	1,366	1,104
Food and lodging.....	63,694	282	226	177
Transportation.....	38,223	298	128	106
Other trip costs.....	*16,351	*80	*204	*45
Equipment.....	384,266	264	1,458	775
BIG GAME				
Total	302,062	256	1,180	1,061
Food and lodging.....	47,949	214	224	183
Transportation.....	25,844	221	117	99
Other trip costs.....	*9,967	*66	*151	*38
Equipment.....	218,303	145	1,501	741
SMALL GAME				
Total	53,722	154	349	407
Food and lodging.....	8,111	107	76	132
Transportation.....	6,684	103	65	109
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment.....	38,552	99	388	161
MIGRATORY BIRD				
Total	121,917	109	1,117	1,272
Food and lodging.....	*6,466	*72	*90	*308
Transportation.....	*4,817	*66	*73	*229
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment.....	*104,775	*69	*1,526	*456
OTHER ANIMALS				
Total	*4,047	*25	*162	*153
Food and lodging.....	...	...	...	...
Transportation.....	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 20 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 19. Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents for Fishing: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per angler (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of anglers	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	480,221	488	948	105	507
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	264,985	293	807	89	328
Food and lodging, total	113,584	126	680	75	167
Food	80,460	89	673	75	120
Lodging	33,123	37	130	14	254
Transportation	50,996	56	692	77	74
Other trip costs, total	100,406	111	726	80	138
Privilege and other fees ¹	6,039	7	128	14	47
Boating costs ²	56,343	62	254	28	221
Bait	28,591	32	588	65	49
Ice	7,699	9	345	38	22
Heating and cooking fuel	*1,733	*2	*47	*5	*37
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR FISHING					
Fishing equipment, total	114,019	121	538	60	212
Reels, rods, and rod making components	44,429	47	266	29	167
Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc	18,817	20	422	47	45
Artificial lures and flies	21,832	24	351	39	62
Creels, stringers, fish bags, landing nets, and gaff hooks	*766	*1	*70	*8	*11
Minnow seines, traps, and bait containers	*567	*1	*63	*7	*9
Other fishing equipment ³	27,610	28	144	16	192
Auxiliary equipment ⁴	*14,842	*15	*89	*10	*167
Special equipment ⁵	*42,928	*28	*32	*3	*1,358
Other fishing costs ⁶	43,447	31	644	71	67

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

¹ Includes boat or equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trip (party and charter boats, etc.), public land use, and private land use.

² Includes boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees and fuel.

³ Includes electronic fishing devices (depth finders, fish finders, etc.), tackle boxes, ice fishing equipment, and other fishing equipment.

⁴ Includes tents, special fishing clothing, etc.

⁵ Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.

⁶ Includes magazines and books, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of anglers may be greater than 100 because spenders who did not fish in this state are included.

Table 20. Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents for Hunting: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures		Spenders		
	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Average per hunter (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Percent of hunters	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	588,691	1,338	395	110	1,491
TRIP-RELATED EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	118,267	329	307	85	386
Food and lodging, total	63,694	177	282	78	226
Food	49,115	137	282	78	174
Lodging	*14,579	*41	*42	*12	*346
Transportation	38,223	106	298	83	128
Other trip costs, total	*16,351	*45	*80	*22	*204
Privilege and other fees ¹	*11,969	*33	*41	*11	*295
Boating costs	*2,914	*8	*31	*9	*93
Heating and cooking fuel	*1,467	*4	*40	*11	*37
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES PRIMARILY FOR HUNTING					
Hunting equipment, total	137,839	357	250	69	552
Guns and rifles	74,855	194	97	27	768
Ammunition	13,477	33	214	59	63
Other hunting equipment ²	49,507	129	144	40	344
Auxiliary equipment ³	24,319	56	122	34	199
Special equipment ⁴	*222,108	*362	*28	*8	*8,030
Other hunting costs ⁵	86,158	234	294	82	294

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

¹ Includes guide fees, pack trip or package fees, public and private land use access fees, and rental of equipment such as boats and hunting or camping equipment.

² Includes bows, arrows, archery equipment, telescopic sights, decoys and game calls, handloading equipment and components, hunting dogs and associated costs, hunting knives, and other hunting equipment.

³ Includes tents, special hunting clothing, etc.

⁴ Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.

⁵ Includes magazines and books, membership dues and contributions, land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, and permits.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent of hunters may be greater than 100 percent because spenders who did not hunt in this state are included.

Table 21. Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Tennessee for Fishing and Hunting by Tennessee Residents and Nonresidents: 2001

(Population, 16 years old and older)

Equipment item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total ..	1,146,116	1,073	1,068	944
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	436,774	891	490	458
Food and lodging.....	113,584	680	167	126
Transportation	50,996	692	74	56
Boating costs ¹	56,343	254	221	62
Other trip costs ²	44,063	688	64	49
Equipment	171,789	564	305	164
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total.....	502,534	368	1,366	1,104
Food and lodging.....	63,694	282	226	177
Transportation	38,223	298	128	106
Boating costs ¹	*2,914	*31	*93	*8
Other trip costs ²	*13,436	*65	*206	*37
Equipment	384,266	264	1,458	775
Unspecified equipment³.....	206,809	125	1,648	181
STATE RESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total ..	969,345	802	1,209	1,069
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	345,125	693	498	483
Food and lodging.....	73,630	533	138	104
Transportation	36,561	538	68	52
Boating costs ¹	48,722	199	245	69
Other trip costs ²	38,407	555	69	54
Equipment	147,805	499	296	205
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total.....	463,543	285	1,625	1,278
Food and lodging.....	50,393	229	220	175
Transportation	30,284	240	126	105
Boating costs ¹	*2,914	*31	*93	*10
Other trip costs ²	*11,855	*58	*204	*41
Equipment	368,098	230	1,603	946
Unspecified equipment³.....	160,677	114	1,409	187
NONRESIDENTS				
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing and hunting, total ..	176,771	271	652	548
Trip and equipment expenditures for fishing, total	91,649	198	464	364
Food and lodging.....	39,953	147	272	206
Transportation	14,435	154	94	74
Boating costs ¹	*7,621	*55	*138	*39
Other trip costs ²	5,656	133	43	29
Equipment	*23,984	*65	*367	*15
Trip and equipment expenditures for hunting, total.....	38,991	83	471	401
Food and lodging.....	*13,301	*53	*251	*187
Transportation	*7,940	*58	*138	*111
Boating costs ¹ .....	...	...	...	...
Other trip costs ².....	...	...	...	...
Equipment	*16,169	*34	*477	*81
Unspecified equipment³.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes boat launching, mooring, storage, maintenance, insurance, pumpout fees, and fuel.

² Includes equipment rental, guide and access fees, ice and bait for fishing, and heating and cooking oil.

³ Respondent could not specify whether item was for fishing or for hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 22. Summary of Expenditures by Tennessee Residents in the United States for Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
FISHING AND HUNTING				
Total	1,279,254	853	1,500	1,416
Food and lodging.....	192,204	699	275	213
Transportation.....	116,159	725	160	129
Other trip costs ¹	130,359	669	195	144
Equipment (fishing, hunting).....	262,889	634	415	291
Auxiliary equipment ²	51,794	237	219	57
Special equipment ³	*400,359	*72	*5,598	*443
Magazines and books.....	8,129	170	48	9
Membership dues and contributions.....	11,593	108	107	13
Other ⁴	105,766	610	173	117
FISHING				
Total	468,841	758	618	584
Food and lodging.....	116,448	604	193	145
Transportation.....	64,261	606	106	80
Other trip costs ¹	101,481	640	158	126
Fishing equipment.....	115,887	499	232	144
Auxiliary equipment ²	*15,159	*85	*179	*19
Special equipment ³.....	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books.....	*3,199	*93	*35	*4
Membership dues and contributions.....	*1,493	*39	*38	*2
Other ⁴	25,316	517	49	32
HUNTING				
Total	659,063	307	2,145	2,058
Food and lodging.....	75,757	257	294	237
Transportation.....	51,898	263	197	162
Other trip costs ¹	*28,879	*87	*330	*90
Hunting equipment.....	138,717	227	611	433
Auxiliary equipment ²	24,004	114	211	75
Special equipment ³.....	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books.....	*3,612	*57	*63	*11
Membership dues and contributions.....	*6,860	*61	*113	*21
Other ⁴	94,334	244	387	295
UNSPECIFIED⁵				
Total	156,950	112	1,407	174
Auxiliary equipment ²	*12,631	*68	*185	*14
Special equipment ³.....	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books.....	...	...	...	...
Membership dues and contributions.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes boating costs, equipment rental, guide fees, access fees, heating and cooking fuel, and ice and bait (for fishing only).

² Includes tents, special clothing, etc.

³ Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.

⁴ Includes land leasing and ownership, licenses, stamps, tags, and permits.

⁵ Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Tables 19-20 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 23. Summary of Expenditures by Tennessee Residents in State and Out of State for Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per sportsperson (dollars)
IN TENNESSEE				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	1,065,106	820	1,299	1,321
Trip-related expenditures.....	292,766	738	397	363
Equipment (fishing and hunting).....	246,732	620	398	306
Auxiliary equipment ¹	50,173	234	214	62
Special equipment ²	*379,674	*68	*5,556	*471
Other ³	95,760	604	159	119
Expenditures for fishing, total	369,621	719	514	521
Trip-related expenditures.....	197,321	641	308	278
Fishing equipment.....	107,667	480	224	152
Auxiliary equipment ¹	*14,541	*82	*178	*20
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	24,496	514	48	35
Expenditures for hunting, total	542,275	296	1,833	1,882
Trip-related expenditures.....	95,445	249	383	331
Hunting equipment.....	130,781	227	576	454
Auxiliary equipment ¹	23,001	111	207	80
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	78,732	238	331	273
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total⁴	154,440	90	1,721	192
Auxiliary equipment ¹	*10,411	*53	*198	*13
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	*4,268	*29	*148	*5
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for fishing and hunting, total	213,950	281	762	825
Trip-related expenditures.....	145,957	245	596	563
Equipment (fishing and hunting).....	*16,157	*60	*269	*62
Auxiliary equipment ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	29,530	143	207	114
Expenditures for fishing, total	99,219	208	476	517
Trip-related expenditures.....	84,869	177	480	442
Fishing equipment.....	*8,220	*47	*175	*43
Auxiliary equipment ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	*5,513	*98	*56	*29
Expenditures for hunting, total	116,788	107	1,088	1,272
Trip-related expenditures.....	*61,089	*85	*715	*665
Hunting equipment.....	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³	*26,075	*68	*383	*284
Unspecified expenditures for fishing and hunting, total⁴.....	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ².....	...	...	...	...
Other ³.....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes tents, special hunting or fishing clothing, etc.

² Includes boats, campers, 4x4 vehicles, cabins, etc.

³ Includes magazines, books, membership dues, contributions, land leasing and ownership, stamps, tags, and licenses.

⁴ Respondent could not specify whether expenditure was primarily for either fishing or hunting.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 24. U.S. Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching in Tennessee: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent
Total participants	2,084	100
Nonresidential (away from home).....	683	33
Observe wildlife.....	676	32
Photograph wildlife.....	380	18
Feed wildlife.....	*140	*7
Residential (around the home).....	1,655	79
Observe wildlife.....	1,059	51
Photograph wildlife.....	336	16
Feed wildlife.....	1,570	75
Visit public parks ¹	*111	*5
Maintain plantings or natural areas.....	273	13

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

¹ Includes visits only to parks or publicly owned areas within 1 mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 25. Participants, Trips, and Days of Participation in Nonresidential (Away From Home) Wildlife-Watching Activities in Tennessee: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants, trips, and days of participation	Activity in Tennessee					
	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PARTICIPANTS						
Total participants	683	100	301	100	382	100
Observe wildlife.....	676	99	301	100	375	98
Photograph wildlife.....	380	56	*118	*39	262	68
Feed wildlife.....	*140	*21	...	...	*89	*23
TRIPS						
Total trips.....	4,694	100	2,702	100	1,992	100
Average days per trip.....	1	(X)	1	(X)	2	(X)
DAYS						
Total days	6,144	100	3,138	100	3,007	100
Observing wildlife.....	5,457	89	2,891	92	2,566	85
Photographing wildlife.....	1,541	25	*575	*18	966	32
Feeding wildlife.....	*1,288	*21	...	...	*482	*16
Average days per participant	9	(X)	10	(X)	8	(X)
Observing wildlife.....	8	(X)	10	(X)	7	(X)
Photographing wildlife.....	4	(X)	*5	(X)	4	(X)
Feeding wildlife.....	*9	(X)	...	(X)	*5	(X)

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably. (X) Not applicable.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 26. Nonresidential (Away From Home) Wildlife-Watching Participants Visiting Public Areas in Tennessee and Type of Site Visited: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants and sites	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	683	100	301	100	382	100
Visited public areas	546	80	250	83	297	78
Did not visit public areas	*137	*20	*51	*17	*86	*22
Total, all sites	683	100	301	100	382	100
Oceanside .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakes and streamsides	524	77	220	73	304	79
Marsh, wetland, swamp	*137	*20	*83	*27	...	...
Woodland	531	78	241	80	290	76
Brush-covered areas	388	57	195	65	193	50
Open field	398	58	206	69	192	50
Man-made area	178	26	*81	*27	*97	*25
Other	*75	*11	...	...	*40	*10

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 27. Nonresidential (Away From Home) Wildlife-Watching Participants by Wildlife Observed, Photographed, or Fed in Tennessee: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Wildlife observed, photographed, or fed	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total all wildlife	683	100	301	44	382	56
Total birds	595	100	255	43	340	57
Songbirds	438	100	*179	*41	259	59
Birds of prey	398	100	*188	*47	210	53
Waterfowl	421	100	*182	*43	239	57
Shorebirds	*137	*100	*87	*63	...	...
Other birds	250	100	*119	*48	*131	*52
Total land mammals	527	100	222	42	305	58
Large land mammals	462	100	*185	*40	276	60
Small land mammals	416	100	*177	*42	239	58
Fish	*160	*100	...	...	*111	*69
Marine mammals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other wildlife	287	100	*115	*40	172	60

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 28. Participation in Residential (Around the Home) Wildlife-Watching Activities in Tennessee: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Residential activity	Participants		Residential activity	Participants	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total residential participants	1,655	100	11 to 50 days	262	25
Observe wildlife	1,059	64	51 to 200 days	295	28
Visit public parks ¹	*111	*7	201 days or more	293	28
Photograph wildlife	336	20	Participants Visiting Public Parks¹		
Feed wildlife	1,570	95	Total, 1 day or more	*111	*100
Maintain natural areas	198	12	1 to 5 days .....	...	...
Maintain plantings	198	12	6 to 10 days .....	...	...
Participants Observing Wildlife			11 days or more	*60	*54
Total, all wildlife	1,059	100	Participants Photographing Wildlife		
Birds	1,017	96	Total, 1 day or more	336	100
Land mammals	919	87	1 to 3 days	*147	*44
Large mammals	497	47	4 to 10 days	*91	*27
Small mammals	867	82	11 or more days	*68	*20
Amphibians or reptiles	263	25	Participants Feeding Wildlife		
Insects or spiders	285	27	Total, all wildlife	1,570	100
Fish and other wildlife	*159	*15	Wild birds	1,549	99
Total, 1 day or more	1,059	100	Other wildlife	548	35
1 to 10 days	*138	*13			

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes visits only to parks or publicly owned areas within 1 mile of home.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 29. Tennessee Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching in the United States: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	1,706	100	40
Nonresidential (away from home)	375	22	9
Residential (around home)	1,655	97	38
Observe wildlife	1,059	62	25
Photograph wildlife	336	20	8
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	1,570	92	36
Maintain plantings or natural areas	273	16	6
Visit public parks	*111	*7	*3

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participants is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 16 years old and older, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching.

Table 30. Wild Bird Observers and Days of Observation in Tennessee: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Observers and days of observation	Total, state residents and nonresidents		State residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
OBSERVERS						
Total bird observers	1,420	100	1,080	100	340	100
Residential (around the home) observers	1,017	72	1,017	94	...	...
Nonresidential (away from home) observers	595	42	255	24	340	100
DAYS						
Total days observing birds	143,476	100	141,102	100	2,374	100
Residential (around the home)	138,931	97	138,931	98	...	...
Nonresidential (away from home).....	4,545	3	2,171	2	2,374	100

... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses.

Table 31. Wild Bird Observers in Tennessee Who Can Identify Wild Birds by Sight or Sound, and Who Keep Birding Life Lists: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent
Total bird observers	1,420	100
Observers who can identify:		
1-20 bird species	1,074	76
21-40 bird species	*143	*10
41 or more species	*140	*10
Observers who keep birding life lists	*64	*5

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 32. Selected Characteristics of Tennessee Residents Participating in Wildlife Watching: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Participants								
			Total			Nonresidential (away from home)			Residential (around the home)		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent
Total persons	4,317	100	1,706	40	100	375	9	100	1,655	38	100
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	2,381	55	759	32	44	*191	*8	*51	722	30	44
Rural	1,936	45	947	49	56	184	10	49	933	48	56
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical area (MSA) ..	3,097	72	1,116	36	65	238	8	63	1,083	35	65
1,000,000 or more	707	16	*124	*18	*7	...	...	...	*124	*18	*7
250,000 to 999,999	2,235	52	956	43	56	*188	*8	*50	924	41	56
50,000 to 249,999	155	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outside MSA	1,221	28	591	48	35	*137	*11	*37	572	47	35
Sex											
Male	2,069	48	767	37	45	*200	*10	*53	726	35	44
Female	2,248	52	939	42	55	*174	*8	*47	929	41	56
Age											
16 to 17 years	188	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 to 24 years	401	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	721	17	233	32	14	*100	*14	*27	*214	*30	*13
35 to 44 years	841	19	405	48	24	*107	*13	*29	405	48	24
45 to 54 years	869	20	389	45	23	*66	*8	*18	389	45	23
55 to 64 years	593	14	304	51	18	...	...	...	294	50	18
65 years and older	703	16	279	40	16	...	...	...	279	40	17
Ethnicity											
Hispanic	*68	*2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	4,249	98	1,701	40	100	369	9	99	1,649	39	100
Race											
White	3,712	86	1,659	45	97	369	10	99	1,608	43	97
Black	561	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	*44	*1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Under \$10,000	272	6	*95	*35	*6	...	...	...	*95	*35	*6
\$10,000 to \$19,999	354	8	*134	*38	*8	...	...	...	*134	*38	*8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	523	12	198	38	12	...	...	...	188	36	11
\$30,000 to \$39,999	479	11	*192	*40	*11	...	...	...	*183	*38	*11
\$40,000 to \$49,999	307	7	*154	*50	*9	...	...	...	*154	*50	*9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	557	13	276	50	16	*84	*15	*23	270	49	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	300	7	*162	*54	*9	*78	*26	*21	*135	*45	*8
\$100,000 or more	456	11	245	54	14	...	...	...	245	54	15
Not reported	1,070	25	251	23	15	...	...	...	251	23	15
Education											
11 years or less	854	20	305	36	18	...	...	...	283	33	17
12 years	1,576	37	681	43	40	*163	*10	*44	662	42	40
1 to 3 years college	912	21	337	37	20	...	...	...	337	37	20
4 years college or more	975	23	383	39	22	*122	*13	*33	373	38	23

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who participated, etc.). Percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of those who participated who live in urban areas, etc.).

Table 33. Expenditures in Tennessee by U.S. Residents for Wildlife Watching: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants ¹	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	448,543	215	1,766	85	254
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	206,729	303	618	90	335
Food and lodging	148,601	217	544	80	273
Food	85,769	126	540	79	159
Lodging	62,832	92	296	43	213
Transportation	55,118	81	582	85	95
Other trip costs ²	*3,009	*4	*106	*16	*28
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	241,814	116	1,323	64	183
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	165,441	79	1,268	61	130
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*8,292	*4	*87	*4	*95
Film and developing	15,114	7	224	11	68
Cameras, special lenses, videocameras, and other photographic equipment	*18,823	*9	*53	*3	*355
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing .....	...	...	...	...	...
Bird food	72,542	35	1,128	54	64
Food for other wildlife	17,108	8	295	14	58
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	26,787	13	418	20	64
Other equipment (including field guides)	*3,730	*2	*57	*3	*65
Auxiliary equipment ³	*5,730	*3	*48	*2	*120
Special equipment ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*4,059	*2	*124	*6	*33
Membership dues and contributions	*7,407	*4	*96	*5	*77
Land leasing and ownership .....	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	17,442	11	198	12	88

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on nonresidential participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

² Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

³ Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.

⁴ Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers or vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 34. Trip and Equipment Expenditures in Tennessee for Wildlife Watching by Residents and Nonresidents: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
STATE RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS				
Total	419,180	1,743	240	201
Food and lodging.....	148,601	544	273	217
Transportation.....	55,118	582	95	81
Other trip costs ¹	*3,009	*106	*28	*4
Equipment ²	212,452	1,296	164	102
STATE RESIDENTS				
Total	229,837	1,288	178	135
Food and lodging.....	*24,897	*181	*138	*83
Transportation.....	14,922	242	62	50
Other trip costs ¹.....	...	...	...	...
Equipment ²	189,569	1,202	158	111
NONRESIDENTS				
Total	189,343	455	416	495
Food and lodging.....	123,704	363	341	323
Transportation.....	40,196	340	118	105
Other trip costs ¹	*2,560	*71	*36	*7
Equipment ²	*22,883	*94	*244	*60

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use, private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

² Includes wildlife watching, auxiliary and special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse. See Table 33 for a detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 35. Expenditures in the United States by Tennessee Residents for Wildlife Watching: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)	Spenders		
			Number (thousands)	Percent of wildlife-watching participants ¹	Average per spender (dollars)
Total, all items	337,864	198	1,338	78	253
TRIP EXPENDITURES					
Total trip-related	114,678	381	307	102	374
Food and lodging	71,712	238	235	78	305
Food	50,746	169	235	78	216
Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation	40,352	134	296	98	136
Other trip costs ² .....	...	...	...	...	...
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURES					
Total	223,186	131	1,246	73	179
Wildlife-watching equipment, total	149,789	88	1,222	72	123
Binoculars, spotting scopes	*8,443	*5	*92	*5	*91
Film and developing	15,397	9	216	13	71
Cameras, special lenses, videocameras, and other photographic equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
Day packs, carrying cases, and special clothing .....	...	...	...	...	...
Bird food	73,219	43	1,135	67	65
Food for other wildlife	17,148	10	303	18	57
Nest boxes, bird houses, bird feeders, and bird baths	26,283	15	404	24	65
Other equipment .....	...	...	...	...	...
Auxiliary equipment ³ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Special equipment ⁴ .....	...	...	...	...	...
Magazines and books	*4,836	*3	*165	*10	*29
Membership dues and contributions	*7,644	*4	*90	*5	*85
Land leasing and ownership .....	...	...	...	...	...
Plantings	17,442	11	198	12	88

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

¹ Percent of wildlife-watching participants column for trip-related expenditures is based on nonresidential participants. For equipment and other expenditures, the percent of wildlife-watching participants column is based on total wildlife-watching participants.

² Includes equipment rental and fees for guides, pack trips, public land use and private land use, boat fuel, other boating costs, and heating and cooking fuel.

³ Includes tents, tarps, frame packs and other backpacking equipment, other camping equipment, and other auxiliary equipment.

⁴ Includes travel or tent trailers, off-the-road vehicles, pickups, campers or vans, motor homes, boats, and other special equipment.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 36. Summary of Expenditures by Tennessee Residents in State and Out of State for Wildlife Watching: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older)

Expenditure item	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Spenders (thousands)	Average per spender (dollars)	Average per participant (dollars)
IN TENNESSEE				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total	258,840	1,307	198	152
Trip-related expenditures	40,269	247	163	134
Wildlife-watching equipment	147,217	1,192	124	86
Auxiliary equipment .....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment .....	...	...	...	...
Other	11,561	192	60	7
OUT OF STATE				
Expenditures for wildlife watching, total	78,655	209	376	46
Trip-related expenditures	*74,409	*106	*699	*199
Wildlife-watching equipment	*2,572	*83	*31	*2
Auxiliary equipment .....	...	...	...	...
Special equipment .....	...	...	...	...
Other .....	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: See Table 33 for detailed listing of expenditure items.

Table 37. Participation of Tennessee Resident Wildlife-Watching Participants in Fishing and Hunting: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Total, nonresidential and residential		Wildlife-watching activity			
			Nonresidential (away from home)		Residential (around the home)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total participants	1,706	100	375	100	1,655	100
Wildlife-watching participants who:						
Did not fish or hunt	1,206	71	183	49	1,193	72
Fished or hunted	500	29	192	51	462	28
Fished	439	26	170	45	404	24
Hunted	182	11	89	24	166	10

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 38. Participation of Tennessee Resident Sportspersons in Wildlife-Watching Activities: 2001

(State population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons		Anglers		Hunters	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Sportspersons	903	100	803	100	320	100
Sportspersons who:						
Did not engage in wildlife-watching activities	403	45	364	45	138	43
Engaged in wildlife-watching activities	500	55	439	55	182	57
Nonresidential (away from home)	192	21	170	21	89	28
Residential (around the home)	462	51	404	50	166	52

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses and nonresponse.

Table 39. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation by Participant's State of Residence: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participant's state of residence	Population	Total participants		Sportspersons		Wildlife-watching participants	
		Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population	Number	Percent of population
United States, total	212,298	82,302	39	37,805	18	66,105	31
Alabama	3,427	1,323	39	726	21	965	28
Alaska	454	320	70	205	45	241	53
Arizona	3,700	1,296	35	437	12	1,107	30
Arkansas	1,999	1,034	52	617	31	774	39
California	25,982	6,873	26	2,486	10	5,491	21
Colorado	3,215	1,518	47	679	21	1,213	38
Connecticut	2,536	999	39	332	13	885	35
Delaware	599	220	37	94	16	170	28
Florida	12,171	3,857	32	2,158	18	2,856	23
Georgia	6,096	1,932	32	1,136	19	1,326	22
Hawaii	916	195	21	114	12	126	14
Idaho	972	507	52	306	31	388	40
Illinois	9,244	3,154	34	1,507	16	2,498	27
Indiana	4,558	2,179	48	914	20	1,786	39
Iowa	2,201	1,206	55	580	26	977	44
Kansas	2,017	942	47	491	24	735	36
Kentucky	3,121	1,547	50	703	23	1,264	40
Louisiana	3,306	1,330	40	833	25	844	26
Maine	1,005	607	60	256	26	520	52
Maryland	4,078	1,546	38	571	14	1,311	32
Massachusetts	4,837	1,726	36	521	11	1,493	31
Michigan	7,587	2,950	39	1,325	17	2,424	32
Minnesota	3,688	2,388	65	1,437	39	1,993	54
Mississippi	2,111	851	40	533	25	579	27
Missouri	4,206	2,010	48	1,076	26	1,612	38
Montana	699	438	63	279	40	362	52
Nebraska	1,266	623	49	308	24	498	39
Nevada	1,454	439	30	194	13	334	23
New Hampshire	954	506	53	175	18	450	47
New Jersey	6,300	1,993	32	669	11	1,694	27
New Mexico	1,337	595	45	256	19	471	35
New York	14,201	3,987	28	1,492	11	3,522	25
North Carolina	5,918	2,330	39	982	17	1,884	32
North Dakota	483	228	47	170	35	135	28
Ohio	8,645	3,407	39	1,513	17	2,768	32
Oklahoma	2,587	1,308	51	730	28	1,042	40
Oregon	2,630	1,545	59	611	23	1,286	49
Pennsylvania	9,303	4,169	45	1,648	18	3,522	38
Rhode Island	765	280	37	96	13	242	32
South Carolina	3,080	1,375	45	674	22	1,079	35
South Dakota	559	326	58	176	31	251	45
Tennessee	4,317	2,109	49	903	21	1,706	40
Texas	15,445	4,515	29	2,745	18	3,088	20
Utah	1,554	736	47	468	30	572	37
Vermont	479	319	67	125	26	287	60
Virginia	5,471	2,535	46	970	18	2,168	40
Washington	4,516	2,537	56	932	21	2,234	49
West Virginia	1,447	694	48	353	24	517	36
Wisconsin	4,059	2,489	61	1,141	28	2,159	53
Wyoming	377	223	59	138	37	172	46

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical accuracy appendix.

Table 40. Participants in Wildlife-Associated Recreation by State Where Activity Took Place: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

State where activity took place	Total participants		Sportspersons		Wildlife-watching participants	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total.	82,302	100	37,805	46	66,105	80
Alabama	1,557	100	1,021	66	1,016	65
Alaska	632	100	457	72	420	67
Arizona	1,720	100	486	28	1,465	85
Arkansas	1,369	100	960	70	841	61
California	7,231	100	2,556	35	5,720	79
Colorado	2,138	100	1,077	50	1,552	73
Connecticut	1,151	100	356	31	967	84
Delaware	321	100	157	49	232	72
Florida	4,860	100	3,158	65	3,240	67
Georgia	2,198	100	1,236	56	1,494	68
Hawaii	324	100	151	46	220	68
Idaho	868	100	486	56	643	74
Illinois	3,390	100	1,366	40	2,627	77
Indiana	2,427	100	965	40	1,866	77
Iowa	1,334	100	645	48	1,022	77
Kansas	1,091	100	563	52	807	74
Kentucky	1,834	100	901	49	1,362	74
Louisiana	1,558	100	1,059	68	935	60
Maine	975	100	449	46	778	80
Maryland	1,911	100	752	39	1,524	80
Massachusetts	1,988	100	632	32	1,686	85
Michigan	3,481	100	1,659	48	2,666	77
Minnesota	2,915	100	1,733	59	2,155	74
Mississippi	1,017	100	720	71	631	62
Missouri	2,494	100	1,382	55	1,826	73
Montana	871	100	463	53	687	79
Nebraska	768	100	382	50	565	74
Nevada	657	100	193	29	543	83
New Hampshire	892	100	295	33	766	86
New Jersey	2,345	100	855	36	1,895	81
New Mexico	884	100	379	43	671	76
New York	4,620	100	1,760	38	3,885	84
North Carolina	2,882	100	1,386	48	2,168	75
North Dakota	322	100	259	81	190	59
Ohio	3,658	100	1,540	42	2,897	79
Oklahoma	1,529	100	838	55	1,131	74
Oregon	2,051	100	761	37	1,680	82
Pennsylvania	4,570	100	1,783	39	3,794	83
Rhode Island	399	100	181	45	298	75
South Carolina	1,666	100	922	55	1,186	71
South Dakota	518	100	349	67	358	69
Tennessee	2,671	100	1,062	40	2,084	78
Texas	4,949	100	2,857	58	3,240	65
Utah	1,091	100	585	54	806	74
Vermont	569	100	211	37	496	87
Virginia	3,001	100	1,137	38	2,460	82
Washington	2,970	100	1,024	34	2,496	84
West Virginia	843	100	444	53	605	72
Wisconsin	3,165	100	1,611	51	2,442	77
Wyoming	662	100	373	56	498	75

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical accuracy appendix.

Table 41. Anglers and Hunters by State Where Fishing or Hunting Took Place: 2001

(Population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

State where fishing or hunting took place	Anglers						Hunters					
	Total anglers, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents		Total hunters, residents and nonresidents		Residents		Nonresidents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States, total.....	34,071	100	31,218	92	7,880	23	13,034	100	12,377	95	2,027	16
Alabama.....	851	100	610	72	241	28	423	100	307	73	116	27
Alaska.....	421	100	183	43	239	57	93	100	72	77	*21	*23
Arizona.....	419	100	351	84	68	16	148	100	119	81	*28	*19
Arkansas.....	782	100	539	69	243	31	431	100	303	70	128	30
California.....	2,444	100	2,288	94	156	6	274	100	261	95	*12	*5
Colorado.....	915	100	560	61	357	39	281	100	159	57	121	43
Connecticut.....	346	100	271	78	75	22	45	100	*35	*77	...	...
Delaware.....	148	100	71	47	*78	*53	16	100	13	81	...	...
Florida.....	3,104	100	2,057	66	1,047	34	226	100	191	84	*35	*16
Georgia.....	1,086	100	947	87	139	13	417	100	355	85	*62	*15
Hawaii.....	150	100	109	73	*41	*27	17	100	17	100	...	...
Idaho.....	416	100	251	60	165	40	197	100	150	76	47	24
Illinois.....	1,237	100	1,157	94	80	6	310	100	246	79	*64	*21
Indiana.....	874	100	784	90	90	10	290	100	269	93	...	...
Iowa.....	542	100	471	87	70	13	243	100	195	80	*48	*20
Kansas.....	404	100	357	88	*47	*12	291	100	189	65	103	35
Kentucky.....	780	100	590	76	190	24	323	100	269	83	*54	*17
Louisiana.....	970	100	757	78	213	22	333	100	295	89	*38	*11
Maine.....	376	100	212	56	165	44	164	100	123	75	41	25
Maryland.....	701	100	457	65	243	35	145	100	115	80	*30	*20
Massachusetts.....	615	100	425	69	191	31	66	100	64	97	...	...
Michigan.....	1,354	100	1,002	74	352	26	754	100	705	94	*48	*6
Minnesota.....	1,624	100	1,293	80	331	20	597	100	568	95	*29	*5
Mississippi.....	586	100	450	77	136	23	357	100	245	69	111	31
Missouri.....	1,215	100	942	78	272	22	489	100	405	83	84	17
Montana.....	349	100	212	61	138	39	229	100	170	74	59	26
Nebraska.....	296	100	241	81	55	19	173	100	124	72	*49	*28
Nevada.....	172	100	119	69	*53	*31	47	100	42	90	...	...
New Hampshire.....	267	100	147	55	119	45	78	100	52	67	*26	*33
New Jersey.....	806	100	531	66	275	34	135	100	108	80	...	...
New Mexico.....	314	100	197	63	*116	*37	130	100	105	80	*26	*20
New York.....	1,550	100	1,243	80	307	20	714	100	635	89	79	11
North Carolina.....	1,287	100	831	65	456	35	295	100	272	92	*23	*8
North Dakota.....	179	100	119	67	*59	*33	139	100	87	63	*52	*37
Ohio.....	1,371	100	1,225	89	146	11	490	100	452	92	*38	*8
Oklahoma.....	774	100	648	84	126	16	261	100	241	92	*20	*8
Oregon.....	687	100	513	75	174	25	248	100	234	94	*15	*6
Pennsylvania.....	1,266	100	1,032	82	234	18	1,000	100	858	86	142	14
Rhode Island.....	179	100	86	48	93	52	*9	*100	*7	*83	...	...
South Carolina.....	812	100	571	70	241	30	265	100	221	83	*44	*17
South Dakota.....	214	100	140	65	75	35	209	100	90	43	119	57
Tennessee.....	903	100	709	79	194	21	359	100	288	80	71	20
Texas.....	2,372	100	2,151	91	221	9	1,201	100	1,101	92	100	8
Utah.....	517	100	388	75	129	25	198	100	177	89	*22	*11
Vermont.....	171	100	96	56	75	44	100	100	74	74	*26	*26
Virginia.....	1,010	100	761	75	248	25	355	100	279	79	*75	*21
Washington.....	938	100	808	86	130	14	227	100	210	92	...	...
West Virginia.....	318	100	250	79	*67	*21	284	100	229	81	*55	*19
Wisconsin.....	1,412	100	941	67	471	33	660	100	588	89	*72	*11
Wyoming.....	293	100	117	40	176	60	133	100	65	49	68	51

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. U.S. totals include responses from participants residing in the District of Columbia, as described in the statistical accuracy appendix.

Appendix A



Appendix A.

Definitions

Annual household income—Total 2001 income of household members before taxes and other deductions.

Auxiliary equipment—Equipment owned primarily for wildlife-associated recreation. These include for the sportspersons section—camping bags, packs, duffel bags and tents, binoculars, field glasses, telescopes, special fishing and hunting clothing, foul weather gear, boots, waders, and processing and taxidermy costs; and for the wildlife-watching section—tents, tarps, frame packs, backpacking equipment and other camping equipment.

Big game—Antelope, bear, deer, elk, moose, wild turkey, and similar large animals which are hunted.

Birding life list—A tally of bird species seen during a birder's lifetime.

Census Divisions

East North Central

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

East South Central

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

Middle Atlantic

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

Mountain

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada

New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

New England

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

Pacific

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

South Atlantic

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

West North Central

Kansas
Iowa
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

West South Central

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

Day—Any part of a day spent in a given activity. For example, if someone hunted 2 hours 1 day and 3 hours another day, it would be recorded as 2 days of hunting. If someone hunted 2 hours in the morning and 3 hours in the evening of the same

day, it would be considered 1 day of hunting.

Education—The highest completed grade of school or year of college.

Expenditures—Money spent in 2001 for wildlife-related recreation trips in the United States and wildlife-related recreational equipment purchased in the United States. Expenditures include both money spent by participants for themselves and the value of gifts they received.

Federal land—Public land owned by the federal government such as National Forests and National Wildlife Refuges.

Fishing—The sport of catching or attempting to catch fish with a hook, line, bow and arrow, or spear; it also includes catching or gathering shellfish (clams, crabs, etc.); and the noncommercial seining or netting of fish, unless the fish are for use as bait. For example, seining for smelt is fishing, but seining for bait minnows is not included as fishing.

Fishing equipment—Items owned primarily for fishing. These items are listed in Table 19.

Freshwater—Reservoirs, lakes, ponds, and the nontidal portions of rivers and streams.

Great Lakes fishing—Fishing in Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, their connecting waters such as the St. Marys River system, Detroit River, St. Clair River, and the Niagara River, and the St. Lawrence River south of the bridge at Cornwall, New York. Great Lakes fishing includes fishing in tributaries of the Great Lakes for smelt, steelhead, and salmon.

Home—The starting point of a wildlife-related recreational trip. It may be a permanent residence or a temporary or seasonal residence such as a cabin.

Hunting—The sport of shooting or attempting to shoot wildlife with firearms or archery equipment.

Hunting equipment—Items owned primarily for hunting. These items are listed in Table 20.

Local land—Public land owned by local government such as county parks or municipal watersheds.

Maintain natural areas—To set aside one-quarter acre or more of natural environment such as wood lots or open fields for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

Maintain plantings—To introduce or encourage the growth of food and cover plants for the primary purpose of benefiting wildlife.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)—Except in the New England States, an MSA is a county or group of contiguous counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants or twin cities (i.e., cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general social and economic purposes, a single community) with a combined population of at least 50,000. Also included in an MSA are contiguous counties that are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, an MSA consists of towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA must include at least one central city.

Migratory birds—Birds that regularly migrate from one region or climate to another. The survey focuses on migratory birds which may be hunted, including bandtailed pigeons, coots, ducks, doves, gallinules, geese, rails, and woodcocks.

Multiple responses—The term used to reflect the fact that individuals or their characteristics fall into more than one reporting category. An example of a big game hunter who hunted for deer and elk demonstrates the effect of multiple responses. In this case, adding the number of deer hunters (1) and elk hunters (1) would over state the number of big game hunters (1) because deer and elk hunters are not mutually exclusive

categories. In contrast, total participants is the sum of male and female participants, because male and female are mutually exclusive categories.

Nonresidential activity (away from home)—Trips or outings at least 1 mile from home for the primary purpose of observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. Trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, and museums are not included.

Nonresidents—Individuals who do not live in the state being reported. For example, a person living in Texas who watches whales in California is a nonresident participant in California.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse is a term used to reflect the fact that some survey respondents provide incomplete sets of information. For example, a survey respondent may have been unable to identify the primary type of hunting for which a gun was bought. Hunting expenditures will reflect the gun purchase, but it will not appear as spending for big game or any other type of hunting. Nonresponses result in reported totals that are greater than the sum of their parts.

Observe—To take special interest in or try to identify birds, fish, or other wildlife.

Other animals—Coyotes, crows, foxes, groundhogs, prairie dogs, raccoons, and similar animals that are often regarded as varmints or pests. Other animals may be classified as unprotected or nongame animals by the state in which they are hunted.

Participants—Individuals who engaged in fishing, hunting, or a wildlife-watching activity.

Primary purpose—The principal motivation for an activity, trip, or expenditure.

Public areas—Public lands owned by local, state, or federal governments.

Public land—Land that is owned by the local, state, or federal government.

Private land—Land that is owned by a private individual, group of individuals, or nongovernmental organization.

Residential activity (around the home)—Activity within 1 mile of home with a primary purpose: (1) closely observing or trying to identify birds or other wildlife, (2) photographing wildlife, (3) feeding birds or other wildlife, (4) maintaining natural areas of at least one-quarter acre primarily for the benefit to wildlife, (5) maintaining plantings (shrubs, agricultural crops, etc.) primarily for the benefit of wildlife, or (6) visiting public parks within 1 mile of home to observe, photograph, or feed wildlife.

Residents—Individuals who lived in the state being reported. For example, persons who live in California and watch whales in California are resident participants in California.

Rural—Respondent lived in a rural nonfarm, or rural farm area, as determined by Census.

Saltwater—Oceans, tidal bays and sounds, and the tidal portions of rivers and streams.

Screening interviews—The first survey contact with a household. Screening interviews with a household representative in each household to identify respondents who are eligible for indepth interviews. Screening interviews gather data about the individuals in the households, such as their age and sex. Screening interviews are discussed in the Survey Background and Method section of this report.

Small game—Grouse, partridge, pheasants, quail, rabbits, squirrels, and similar small animals and birds for which many states have small game seasons and bag limits.

Special equipment—Items of equipment that are owned primarily for wildlife-related recreation. These include for the sportsmen section bass boat and other types of motor boat; canoe and other types of nonmotor boat; boat motor, boat trailer/hitch, and other boat accessories; pickup, camper, van, travel or tent trailer, motor home, house trailer, RV, cabin; and trail bike, dune buggy, 4x4 vehicle, four-wheeler, and snowmobile. For the wildlife-watching section these include off-the-road vehicles such as snowmobiles, four-wheeler, 4x4 vehicle, trail bike, dune buggy, travel or tent trailer, motor home, pickup, camper, van,

house trailer, RV, boat and boat accessories, and cabin.

Spenders—Individuals who reported an expenditure value for fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities or equipment.

Sportspersons—Individuals who engaged in fishing, hunting, or both.

State land—Public land owned by a state such as state parks or state wildlife management areas.

Trip—An outing involving fishing, hunting, or wildlife-watching activities. In the context of this survey, a trip may begin from an individual's principal residence or from another place, such as a vacation home or the home of a

relative. A trip may last an hour, a day, or many days.

Type of fishing—Three types of fishing are reported: fishing in (1) freshwater except Great Lakes, (2) Great Lakes, and (3) saltwater.

Type of hunting—Four types of hunting are reported: hunting for (1) big game, (2) small game, (3) migratory bird, and (4) other animals.

Urban—Respondent lived in an urban area, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Wildlife—Animals such as birds, fish, insects, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles that are living in natural or wild environments. Wildlife does not include

animals living in aquariums, zoos, and other artificial surroundings or domestic animals such as farm animals or pets.

Wildlife-associated recreation—Recreational fishing, hunting, or wildlife watching.

Wildlife-watching activity—An activity engaged in primarily for the purpose of feeding, photographing, or observing fish or other wildlife. In previous years, this was termed nonconsumptive activity. (See also residential and nonresidential activities.)

Wildlife-watching equipment—Items owned primarily for observing, photographing, or feeding wildlife. These items are listed in Table 33.

Appendix B



Appendix B.

National and Regional 1991-2001 Comparisons

Appendix B provides national and regional trend information based on the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Surveys. Since all three surveys used similar methodologies, their published information is directly comparable.

Fishing and Hunting

Comparing national hunting and fishing estimates for the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Surveys found participation declined over that 10-year time period. In 1991 and 1996, the number of people who hunted and fished remained essentially unchanged. In 2001, the overall number of people who hunted and fished declined from their 1991/1996 levels. In 1991, there were 35.6 million anglers and 14.1 million hunters. In 1996, there were 35.2 million anglers and 14.0 million hunters. In 2001, there were 34.1 million anglers—a 4 percent drop from its 1991 level, and 13.0 million hunters—a 7 percent drop from 1991.

The amount of time people spent fishing and hunting fluctuated between 1991 and 2001. The number of days spent fishing rose 22 percent between 1991 and 1996 and then fell 11 percent between 1996 and 2001. Days of hunting followed a similar pattern. Between 1991 and 1996, hunting days increased 9 percent but then fell 11 percent between 1996 and 2001.

The amount of money spent for fishing and hunting trips and equipment rose from 1991 to 1996 and fell from 1996 to 2001. Total fishing expenditures rose 37 percent from \$31.2 billion in 1991 to \$42.7 billion in 1996; and, then fell 17 percent to \$35.6 billion in 2001. Likewise, hunting expenditures increased from \$16.0 billion in 1991 to \$23.3 billion in 1996—45 percent increase—and then fell 12 percent to \$20.6 billion in 2001.

Wildlife Watching

Comparing the results from the last three surveys finds different trends for various

types of wildlife watching. The number of wildlife watchers decreased 17 percent from 1991 to 1996 and increased 5 percent from 1996 to 2001—with 76.1 million participants in 1991, 62.9 million in 1996, and 66.1 million in 2001. Residential wildlife watching, the preeminent type of wildlife watching, lead this trend with an 18 percent drop from 1991 to 1996 and a 4 percent increase from 1996 to 2001. Unlike residential wildlife watching, nonresidential wildlife watching dropped throughout the '90s and early '00s with a 21 percent drop from 1991 to 1996 and an 8 percent drop from 1996 to 2001. Days afield by participants tended upward, counter to the trend in participation, although the increase is not statistically significant. Total expenditures for wildlife watching increased 21 percent from 1991 to 1996 and 16 percent from 1996 to 2001, making an overall increase of 41 percent from 1991 to 2001.

Differences in the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Surveys

The 1996 and 2001 Surveys underwent a number of changes in order to improve data collection, lower costs, and meet the data needs of its users. The most significant design differences in the three surveys are as follows:

1. The 1991 Survey data was collected by interviewers filling out paper questionnaires. The data entries were keyed in a separate operation after the interview. The 1996 and 2001 survey data were collected by the use of computer-assisted interviews. The questionnaires were programmed into computers, and interviewers keyed in the responses at the time of the interview.
2. The 1991 Survey screening phase was conducted in January and February of 1991, when the sample households were contacted and a household respondent was

interviewed on behalf of the entire household. The 1991 screening interview consisted primarily of sociodemographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the year 1990 and intentions for the year 1991. The screening interviews for the 1996 and 2001 Surveys were conducted April through June of their survey years in conjunction with the first wave of the detailed interviews. The screening interviews consisted primarily of sociodemographic questions and wildlife-related recreation questions concerning activity in the previous year (1995 or 2000) and intentions for the survey year (1996 or 2001).

3. In the 1991 Survey, an attempt was made to contact every sample person in all three detailed interview waves. In 1996 and 2001, respondents who were interviewed in the first detailed interview wave were not contacted again until the third wave. Also, all interviews in the second wave were conducted by telephone. In-person interviews were only conducted in the first and third waves.

Important instrument differences in the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Surveys

1. The 1991 Survey collected information on all wildlife-related recreation purchases made by participants without reference to where the purchase was made. The 1996 and 2001 Surveys asked in which state the purchase was made.
2. In 1991, respondents were asked what kind of fishing they did, i.e., Great Lakes, other freshwater, or saltwater, and then were asked in what states they fished. In 1996 and 2001, respondents were asked in which states they fished and then were asked the pertinent kind of fishing questions. This method had the advantage of not asking about,

for example, saltwater fishing when they only fished in a noncoastal state. In 1991, respondents were asked how many days they "actually" hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish and then how many days they "chiefly" hunted or fished for the same type of game or fish rather than another type of game or fish. To get total days of hunting or fishing for a particular type of game or fish, the "actually" day response was used, while to get the sum of all days of hunting or fishing, the "chiefly" days were summed. In 1996 and 2001, respondents were asked their total days of hunting or fishing in the United States and each state, then how many days they hunted or fished for a particular type of game or fish.

Trip-related and equipment expenditure categories were not the same for all Surveys. "Guide fee" and "Pack trip or package fee" were two separate trip-related expenditure items in 1991, while they were combined into one category in the 1996 and 2001 Surveys. "Boating costs" was added to the 1996 and 2001 hunting and wildlife-watching trip-related expenditure sections. "Heating and cooking fuel" was added to all of the trip-related expenditure sections. "Spearfishing equipment" was moved from a separate category to the "Other" list. "Rods" and "Reels" were two separate categories in 1991 but were combined in 1996 and 2001. "Lines, hooks, sinkers, etc." was one category in 1991 but split into "Lines" and "Hooks, sinkers, etc." in 1996 and 2001. "Food used to feed other wildlife" was added to the wildlife-watching equipment section, "Boats" and "Cabins" were added to the wildlife-watching special equipment section, and "Land leasing and ownership" was added to the wildlife-watching expenditures section.

5. Questions asking sportspersons if they participated as much as they wanted were added in 1996 and 2001. If the sportspersons said no, they were asked why not.

6. The 1991 Survey included questions about participation in organized fishing competitions; anglers using bows and arrows, nets or seines, or spearfishing; hunters using pistols or handguns and target shooting in preparation for hunting. These questions were not asked in 1996 and 2001.
7. The 1996 Survey included questions about catch and release fishing and persons with disabilities participating in wildlife-related recreation. These questions were not part of the 1991 Survey. The 2001 Survey included questions about persons with disabilities participating in wildlife-related recreation but not about catch and release fishing.
8. The 1991 Survey included questions about average distance traveled to recreation sites. These questions were not included in the 1996 and 2001 Surveys.
9. The 1996 Survey included questions about the last trip the respondent took. Included were questions about the type of trip, where the activity took place, and the distance and direction to the site visited. These questions were not asked in 2001.
10. The 1991 Survey collected data on hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching by U.S. residents in Canada. The 1996 and 2001 Surveys collected data on fishing and wildlife-watching by U.S. residents in Canada.

Important instrument changes in the 2001 Survey

1. The 1991 and 1996 single race category "Asian or Pacific Islander" was changed to two categories "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." In 1991 and 1996, the respondent was required to pick only one category, while in 2001 the respondent could pick any combination of categories. The next question stipulated that the respondent could only be identified with one category and then asked what that category was.

2. The 1991 and 1996 land leasing and ownership sections asked the respondent to combine the two types of land use into one and give total acreage and expenditures. In 2001, the two types of land use were explored separately.
3. The 1991 and 1996 wildlife watching sections included questions on birdwatching for residential users only. The 2001 Survey added a question on birdwatching for nonresidential users. Also, questions on the use of birding life lists and how many species the respondent can identify were added in 2001.
4. "Recreational vehicles" was added to the sportspersons and wildlife watchers special equipment section in 2001. "House trailer" was added to the sportspersons special equipment section.
5. Total personal income was asked in the detailed phase of the 1996 Survey. This was changed to total household income in the 2001 Survey.
6. A question was added to the trip-related expenditures section in the 2001 Survey to ascertain how much of the total was spent in the respondent's state of residence when the respondent participated in hunting, fishing, or wildlife watching out-of-state.
7. Boating questions were added to the 2001 Surveys fishing section. The respondent was asked about the extent of boat usage for the three types of fishing.
8. The 1996 Survey included questions about the months residential wildlife watchers fed birds. These questions were not repeated in the 2001 Survey.
9. The contingent valuation sections of the three types of wildlife-related recreation were altered, using an open-ended question format instead of 1996's dichotomous choice format.

Table B-1. Comparison of Wildlife-Related Recreation in the United States: 1991 to 2001

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Participants, days, and expenditures	1991 (Number)	2001 (Number)	1991-2001 (Percent change)	1996 (Number)	2001 (Number)	1996-2001 (Percent change)
Hunting						
Hunters, total	14,063	13,034	-7	13,975	13,034	-7
Hunting days, total	235,806	228,368	-3*	256,676	228,368	-11
Hunting expenditures, total (2001 dollars) ¹	\$16,031,197	\$20,611,025	29	\$23,293,156	\$20,611,025	-12*
Fishing						
Anglers, total	35,578	34,067	-4	35,246	34,067	-3
Fishing days, total	511,329	557,394	9	625,893	557,394	-11
Fishing expenditures, total (2001 dollars) ¹	\$31,175,168	\$35,632,132	14	\$42,710,679	\$35,632,132	-17
Wildlife Watching						
Total wildlife watching	76,111	66,105	-13	62,868	66,105	5
Residential	73,904	62,928	-15	60,751	62,928	4
Nonresidential	29,999	21,823	-27	23,652	21,823	-8
Days, nonresidential	342,406	372,006	9*	313,790	372,006	19
Wildlife-watching expenditures, total (2001 dollars) ¹	\$24,002,990	\$33,730,868	41	\$29,062,524	\$33,730,868	16

* Not different from zero at the 5 percent confidence level.

¹All 2001 and 1996 expenditure categories are adjusted to make them comparable to 1991.

Table B-2. Anglers and Hunters by Census Division: 1991, 1996, and 2001

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	1991		1996		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES						
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100
Sportspersons	39,979	21	39,694	20	37,805	18
Anglers	35,578	19	35,246	17	34,067	16
Hunters	14,063	7	13,975	7	13,034	6
New England						
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100
Sportspersons	1,658	16	1,673	16	1,504	14
Anglers	1,545	15	1,520	15	1,402	13
Hunters	444	4	465	5	386	4
Middle Atlantic						
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100
Sportspersons	4,508	15	4,192	14	3,810	13
Anglers	3,871	13	3,627	12	3,250	11
Hunters	1,746	6	1,453	5	1,633	5
East North Central						
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100
Sportspersons	7,202	22	6,912	21	6,400	19
Anglers	6,264	19	6,006	18	5,655	17
Hunters	2,789	9	2,712	8	2,421	7
West North Central						
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100
Sportspersons	4,143	31	3,977	29	4,239	29
Anglers	3,647	27	3,416	25	3,836	27
Hunters	1,709	13	1,917	14	1,710	12
South Atlantic						
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100
Sportspersons	6,996	21	7,282	20	6,957	18
Anglers	6,441	19	6,636	18	6,451	16
Hunters	2,083	6	2,050	6	1,875	5
East South Central						
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100
Sportspersons	2,984	26	2,907	23	2,865	22
Anglers	2,635	23	2,514	20	2,543	20
Hunters	1,279	11	1,301	10	1,164	9
West South Central						
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100
Sportspersons	5,125	26	5,093	23	4,924	21
Anglers	4,592	23	4,616	21	4,375	19
Hunters	1,843	9	1,812	8	1,988	9
Mountain						
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100
Sportspersons	2,488	25	2,761	23	2,757	21
Anglers	2,079	21	2,411	20	2,443	18
Hunters	1,069	11	1,061	9	1,020	8
Pacific						
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100
Sportspersons	4,875	17	4,897	15	4,349	13
Anglers	4,505	15	4,501	14	4,111	12
Hunters	1,101	4	1,203	4	837	2

Table B-3. Wildlife-Watching (Nonconsumptive) Participants by Census Division: 1991, 1996, and 2001

(U.S. population 16 years old and older. Numbers in thousands)

Wildlife watching	1991		1996		2001	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
UNITED STATES						
Total population	189,964	100	201,472	100	212,298	100
Wildlife-watching participants	76,111	40	62,868	31	66,105	31
Nonresidential	29,999	16	23,652	12	21,823	10
Residential	73,904	39	60,751	30	62,928	30
New England						
Total population	10,180	100	10,306	100	10,575	100
Wildlife-watching participants	4,598	45	3,710	36	3,875	37
Nonresidential	1,856	18	1,443	14	1,155	11
Residential	4,544	45	3,586	35	3,765	36
Middle Atlantic						
Total population	29,216	100	29,371	100	29,806	100
Wildlife-watching participants	10,556	36	8,185	28	8,740	29
Nonresidential	4,166	14	2,960	10	2,849	10
Residential	10,282	35	8,023	27	8,452	28
East North Central						
Total population	32,188	100	33,121	100	34,082	100
Wildlife-watching participants	14,511	45	11,731	35	11,631	34
Nonresidential	5,572	17	4,501	14	3,571	10
Residential	14,175	44	11,297	34	11,196	33
West North Central						
Total population	13,504	100	13,875	100	14,430	100
Wildlife-watching participants	6,924	51	5,089	37	6,206	43
Nonresidential	2,654	20	1,927	14	2,059	14
Residential	6,722	50	4,900	35	5,938	41
South Atlantic						
Total population	33,682	100	36,776	100	39,286	100
Wildlife-watching participants	13,047	39	11,252	31	11,395	29
Nonresidential	4,450	13	3,992	11	3,469	9
Residential	12,813	38	10,964	30	10,911	28
East South Central						
Total population	11,667	100	12,459	100	12,976	100
Wildlife-watching participants	4,864	42	3,904	31	4,514	35
Nonresidential	1,592	14	1,118	9	1,086	8
Residential	4,765	41	3,795	30	4,390	34
West South Central						
Total population	19,926	100	21,811	100	23,337	100
Wildlife-watching participants	7,035	35	5,933	27	5,747	25
Nonresidential	2,459	12	2,096	10	1,822	8
Residential	6,817	34	5,773	26	5,490	24
Mountain						
Total population	10,092	100	11,966	100	13,308	100
Wildlife-watching participants	4,437	44	4,099	34	4,619	35
Nonresidential	2,215	22	1,967	16	2,019	15
Residential	4,145	41	3,855	32	4,282	32
Pacific						
Total population	29,508	100	31,787	100	34,498	100
Wildlife-watching participants	10,139	34	8,966	28	9,377	27
Nonresidential	5,035	17	3,648	11	3,793	11
Residential	9,641	33	8,558	27	8,504	25

Appendix C



Appendix C.

Participants 6 to 15 Years Old

The 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation was carried out in two phases. The first (or screening) phase began in April 2001. The main purpose of this phase was to collect information about persons 16 years old and older in order to develop a sample of potential sportsmen and wildlife-watching participants for the second (or detailed) phase. Information was also collected on the number of persons 6 to 15 years old who participated in wildlife-related recreation activities in 2000. These data are reported here in order to include the recreation activity of 6- to 15-year-olds in this report.

It is important to emphasize that the information reported here from the 2001 screening questionnaires relates to activity only up to and including 2000.

Also, these data were based on long-term recall (at least 12-month recall was required for most of these tables) and were reported, in most cases, by one household respondent speaking for all household members rather than the shorter term recall of the actual participant, as in the case of the 2001 detailed phase.

Tables C-1 to C-3 report data on participants 6 to 15 years old in 2000. Detailed expenditures and recreational activity data were not gathered for the 6- to 15-year-old participants.

Because of the difference in methodologies of the screening phase and the detailed phase of the 2001 Survey, the data are not comparable. Only participants 16 years old and older were eligible for the detailed phase. The

detailed phase was a series of three interviews conducted at 4-month intervals. The screening interviews were 1-year recall. The shorter recall period of the detailed phase had better data accuracy. It has been found in survey studies that in many cases longer recall periods result in over-estimating participation in and expenditures on wildlife-related recreation activities.

Table C-1. Tennessee Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Fishing and Hunting: 2000

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Sportspersons	Sportspersons 6 to 15 years old		
	Number	Percent of sportspersons	Percent of population
Total sportspersons	265	100	34
Total anglers	258	97	33
Fished only	217	82	27
Fished and hunted	*41	*16	*5
Total hunters	*49	*18	*6
Hunted only .....	...	...	...
Hunted and fished	*41	*16	*5

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. Column showing percent of sportspersons is based on the "Total sportspersons" row. Column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not fish or hunt. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.

Table C-2. Selected Characteristics of Tennessee Resident Anglers and Hunters 6 to 15 Years Old: 2000

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Population		Sportspersons (fished or hunted)			Anglers			Hunters		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of sportspersons	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of anglers	Number	Percent who participated	Percent of hunters
Total persons	790	100	265	34	100	258	33	100	*49	*6	*100
Population Density of Residence											
Urban	391	49	102	26	38	99	25	38	...	...	...
Rural	399	51	164	41	62	159	40	62	*41	*10	*84
Population Size of Residence											
Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA)											
1,000,000 or more	519	66	149	29	56	149	29	58	...	...	...
250,000 to 999,999	150	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 249,999	355	45	126	36	48	126	36	49	...	...	...
Outside MSA	271	34	116	43	44	109	40	42	*29	*11	*60
Sex											
Male	432	55	164	38	62	157	36	61	*43	*10	*89
Female	358	45	101	28	38	101	28	39	...	...	...
Age											
6 to 8 years	180	23	*58	*32	*22	*58	*32	*22	...	...	...
9 to 11 years	240	30	81	34	31	81	34	31	...	...	...
12 to 15 years	370	47	126	34	48	119	32	46	*36	*10	*74
Ethnicity											
Hispanic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Hispanic	776	98	265	34	100	258	33	100	*49	*6	*100
Race											
White	614	78	249	40	94	241	39	94	*49	*8	*100
Black	164	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual Household Income											
Less than \$10,000	*40	*5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 to \$19,999	*79	*10	*31	*39	*12	*31	*39	*12	...	...	...
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	12	*29	*31	*11	*29	*31	*11	...	...	...
\$30,000 to \$39,999	*66	*8	*26	*40	*10	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$40,000 to \$49,999	88	11	*28	*32	*11	*28	*32	*11	...	...	...
\$50,000 to \$74,999	118	15	*34	*29	*13	*34	*29	*13	...	...	...
\$75,000 or more	174	22	86	50	33	82	47	32	...	...	...
Not reported	131	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Estimate based on a small sample size. ... Sample size too small to report data reliably.

Note: Percent who participated shows the percent of each row's population who participated in the activity named by the column (the percent of those living in urban areas who fished, etc.). Remaining percent columns show the percent of each column's participants who are described by the row heading (the percent of anglers who lived in urban areas, etc.). Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for 6 to 15 year olds. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity. Includes state residents who fished or hunted only in other countries.

Table C-3. Tennessee Residents 6 to 15 Years Old Participating in Wildlife Watching: 2000

(State population 6 to 15 years old. Numbers in thousands)

Participants	Number	Percent of participants	Percent of population
Total participants	290	100	37
Nonresidential	104	36	13
Residential	274	95	35
Observe wildlife.....	205	71	26
Photograph wildlife.....	*47	*16	*6
Feed wild birds or other wildlife	200	69	25
Maintain plantings or natural areas.....	*35	*12	*4

* Estimate based on a small sample size.

Note: Detail does not add to total because of multiple responses. The column showing percent of participants is based on total participants. The column showing percent of population is based on the state population 6 to 15 years old, including those who did not participate in wildlife watching. Data reported on this table are from screening interviews in which one adult household member responded for household members 6 to 15 years old. The screening interview required the respondent to recall 12 months worth of activity.

Appendix D



Appendix D.

Sample Design and Statistical Accuracy

This Appendix is presented in two parts. The first part is the U.S. Census Bureau Source and Accuracy Statement. This statement describes the sampling design for the 2001 Survey and highlights the steps taken to produce estimates from the completed questionnaires. The statement explains the use of standard errors and confidence intervals. It also provides comprehensive information about errors characteristic of surveys, and formulas and parameters to calculate an approximate standard error or confidence interval for each number published in this report. The second part reports approximate standard errors (S.E.s) for selected measures of participation and expenditures for wildlife-related recreation. Tables D-1 to D-3 show common estimates by state with their estimated standard errors. Tables D-4 to D-9 provide parameters for computing S.E.s.

Source and Accuracy Statement for the Tennessee State Report of the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation

Source of Data

The estimates in this report are based on data collected in the *2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* (FHWAR).

The 2001 FHWAR Survey was designed to provide state-level estimates of the number of participants in recreational hunting and fishing, and in wildlife-watching activities (e.g., wildlife observation). Information was collected on the number of participants, where and how often they participated, the type of wildlife encountered, and the amounts of money spent on wildlife-related recreation.

The survey was conducted in two stages: an initial screening of households to

identify likely sportspersons and wildlife-watching participants, and a series of follow-up interviews of selected persons to collect detailed data about their wildlife-related recreation during 2001.

The 2001 FHWAR state samples were selected from expired samples of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Sample Design

A. CPS - Current Population Survey

The expired CPS samples used for the 2001 FHWAR had been selected initially from 1990 decennial census files with coverage in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The samples, while active, had been continually updated to reflect new construction. The sample addresses were located in 754 geographic areas consisting of a county or several contiguous counties.

B. The FHWAR Screening Sample

The screening sample consisted of households identified from the above sources. In Tennessee, 1,298 household interviews were assigned to be interviewed. Of these, 9.9 percent were found to be vacant or otherwise not enumerated. Of the remaining households, about 12.9 percent could not be enumerated because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

Overall, **1,004** completed household interviews were obtained for a state response rate of **87.1** percent. The field representatives asked screening questions for all household members 6 years old and older. Interviewing for the screen was conducted during April, May, and June of 2001.

Data for the FHWAR sportspersons sample and wildlife-watchers sample were collected in three waves. The first wave started in April 2001, the second in September 2001, and the third in January 2002. In the sportspersons sample, all persons who hunted or fished in 2001 by the time of the screening interview were interviewed in the first wave. The remaining sportspersons sample were interviewed in the second wave. All sample persons (from both the first and second waves) were interviewed in the third wave.

The reference period was the preceding 4 months for waves 1 and 2. In wave 3, the reference period was either 4 or 8 months depending on when the sample person was first interviewed.

C. The Detailed Samples

Two independent detailed samples were chosen from the FHWAR screening sample. One consisted of sportspersons (people who hunt or fish) and the other of wildlife watchers (people who observe, photograph, or feed wildlife).

1. Sportspersons

The Census Bureau selected the state detailed samples based on information reported during the screening phase. Every person 16 years old and older in the FHWAR screening sample was assigned to a sportspersons stratum based on time devoted to hunting/fishing in the past and time expected to be devoted to hunting/fishing in the future.

The four sportspersons categories were:

Active - a person who had already participated in hunting/fishing in 2001 at the time of the screener interview.

Likely - a person who had not participated in 2001 at the time of the screener but had participated in 2000 OR said they were likely to participate in 2001.

Inactive - a person who had not participated in 2000 or 2001 AND said they were somewhat unlikely to participate in 2001.

Nonparticipant - a person who had not participated in 2000 or 2001 AND said they were very unlikely to participate in 2001.

Persons were selected for the detailed phase based on these groupings.

Active sportspersons were given the detailed interview twice—at the same time of the screening interview (April-June 2001) and again in January/February 2002. Likely sportspersons and a subsample of the inactive sportspersons were also interviewed twice—first in September/October 2001, then in January/February 2002. If Census field representatives were not able to obtain the first interview, they attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year. Persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview.

About **586** persons were designated for interviews in Tennessee. Overall, **496** detailed sportspersons interviews were completed for a response rate of **84.6** percent.

2. Wildlife Watchers

The wildlife-watching state detailed sample also was selected based on information reported during the screening phase. Every person 16 years of age and

older was assigned to a category based on time devoted to wildlife-watching activities in previous years, participation in 2001 by the time of the screening interview, and intentions to participate in activities during the remainder of 2001.

Each person was placed into one of the following five groups based on their past participation:

Active - a person who had already participated in 2001 at the time of the screening interview.

Avid - a person who had not yet participated in 2001 but in 2000 had taken trips to participate in wildlife-watching activities for 21 or more days or had spent \$300 or more.

Average - a person who had not yet participated in 2001 but in 2000 had taken trips to wildlife-watch for less than 21 days and had spent less than \$300 OR had not participated in wildlife-watching activities but said they were very likely to in the remainder of 2001.

Infrequent - a person who had not participated in 2000 or 2001 but said they were somewhat likely or somewhat unlikely to participate in the remainder of 2001.

Nonparticipant - a person who had not participated in 2000 or 2001 and said they were very unlikely to participate during the remainder of 2001.

Persons were selected for the detailed phase based on these groupings. Persons in the nonparticipant group were not eligible for a detailed interview. A subsample of each of the other groups was selected to receive a detailed interview with the chance of being selected diminishing as the likelihood of participation diminished.

Wildlife-watching participants were given the detailed interview twice. Some received their first detailed interview at the same

time as the screening interview (April-June 2001). The rest received their first detailed interview in September/October 2001. All wildlife-watching participants received their second interview in January/February 2002. If Census field representatives were not able to obtain the first interview, they attempted to interview the person in the final interviewing period with the reference period being the entire year.

About **340** persons were designated for interviews in Tennessee. Overall, **299** detailed wildlife-watching participant interviews were completed for a response rate of **87.9** percent.

Estimation Procedure

Several stages of adjustments were used to derive the final 2001 FHWAR person weights. A brief description of the major components of the weights is given below.

All statistics for the population 6 to 15 years of age were derived from the screening interview. Statistics for the population 16 and over came from both the screening and detailed interviews. Estimates which came from the screening sample are presented in Appendix C.

A. Screening Sample

Every interviewed person in the screening sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Base Weight*. The base weight is the inverse of the household's probability of selection.
2. *Household Noninterview Adjustment*. The noninterview adjustment inflated the weight assigned to interviewed households to account for households eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained.
3. *First-Stage Adjustment*. The 754 areas designated for our samples were selected from over 2,000 such areas of the United States.

Some sample areas represent only themselves and are referred to as self-representing. The remaining areas represent other areas similar in selected characteristics and are thus designated nonself-representing. The first-stage factor reduces the component of variation arising from sampling the nonself-representing areas.

4. *Second-Stage Adjustment.* This adjustment brings the estimates of the total population in each state into agreement with census-based estimates of the civilian noninstitutional and nonbarrack military populations for each state.

B. Sportspersons Sample

Every interviewed person in the sportspersons detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the individual's final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Sportspersons Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflated the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each sportsperson's stratum.
3. *Sportspersons Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed sportspersons to account for sportspersons selected for the detailed sample for whom no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he/she were not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.
4. *Sportspersons Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within sportspersons sampling stratum. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons age 16 years old or older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

C. Wildlife-Watchers Sample

Every interviewed person in the wildlife-watchers detailed sample received a weight that was the product of the following factors:

1. *Screening Weight.* This is the individual's final weight from the screening sample.
2. *Wildlife-Watchers Stratum Adjustment.* This factor inflated the weights of persons selected for the detailed sample to account for the subsampling done within each wildlife-watcher stratum.
3. *Wildlife-Watchers Noninterview Adjustment.* This factor adjusts the weights of the interviewed wildlife-watching participants to account for wildlife watchers selected for the detailed sample for which no interview was obtained. A person was considered a noninterview if he/she were not interviewed in the third wave of interviewing.
4. *Wildlife-Watchers Ratio Adjustment Factor.* This is a ratio adjustment of the detailed sample to the screening sample within wildlife-watchers sampling strata. This adjustment brings the population estimates of persons age 16 years old or older from the detailed sample into agreement with the same estimates from the screening sample, which was a much larger sample.

Accuracy of the Estimates

Since the 2001 estimates came from a sample, they may differ from figures from a complete census using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. A sample survey estimate has two possible types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The accuracy of an estimate depends on both types of error, but the full extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, one should be particularly careful when interpreting results based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates. The standard errors for the 2001 FHWAR estimates primarily indicate the magnitude of sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some

nonsampling errors in responses and enumeration, but do not measure systematic biases in the data. (Bias is the average over all possible samples of the differences between the sample estimate and the actual value.)

Nonsampling Variability

Let us suppose that a comparable complete enumeration was conducted. That is, an interview is attempted for every person 16 years old and older in the United States. Chances are we will not correctly estimate every parameter under consideration (for example, the proportion of people who fished). In this instance, the difference is due solely to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors also occur in sample surveys and can be attributed to several sources including the following:

- The inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample.
- Definitional difficulties.
- Differences in the interpretation of questions.
- Respondents' inability or unwillingness to provide correct information.
- Respondents' inability to recall information.
- Errors made in data collection such as in recording or coding the data.
- Errors made in the processing of data.
- Errors made in estimating values for missing data.
- Failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Overall CPS undercoverage is estimated to be about 8 percent. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent population controls, as described previously, partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different

characteristics from those of interviewed persons in the same age group.

Comparability of Data. Data obtained from the 2001 FHWAR and other sources are not entirely comparable. This results from differences in field interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an

example of nonsampling variability not reflected in the standard errors. Use caution when comparing results from different sources (See Appendix B).

Note When Using Small Estimates. Because of the large standard errors involved, summary measures (such as medians and percentage distributions)

would probably not reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 100,000. Take care in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Sampling Variability

The particular sample used for the 2001 FHWAR Survey is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could have been selected using the same sample design. Estimates derived from the different samples would differ from each other. This sample-to-sample variability is referred to as sampling variability and is generally measured by the standard error. The exact sampling error is unknown. However, guides to the potential size of the sampling error are provided by the standard error of the estimate.

Since the standard error of a survey estimate attempts to provide a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples, it is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. Standard errors, as calculated by methods described next in "Standard Errors and Their Use," are primarily measures of sampling variability, although they may include some nonsampling error.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct a confidence interval, a range that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 standard errors below the estimate to 1.645 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

A particular confidence interval may or may not contain the average estimate derived from all possible samples. However, one can say with specified confidence that the interval includes the average estimate calculated from all possible samples.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing—a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. One common type of hypothesis is that the population parameters are different. An example would be comparing the proportion of anglers to the proportion of hunters.

Tests may be performed at various levels of significance where a significance level is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are the same. To conclude that two characteristics are different at the 0.10 level of significance, the absolute value of the estimated difference between characteristics must be greater than or equal to 1.645 times the standard error of the difference.

This report uses 90-percent confidence intervals and 0.10 levels of significance to determine statistical validity. Consult standard statistical textbooks for alternative criteria.

Standard Errors and Their Use. A number of approximations are required to derive, at a moderate cost, standard errors applicable to all the estimates in this report. Instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, parameters are provided to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic. These parameters are listed in tables D-4 to D-9. Methods for using the parameters to calculate standard errors of various estimates are given in the next sections.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x , of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained using the following formulas. Formula (1) is used to calculate the standard errors of levels of sportspersons, anglers, and wildlife watchers.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (1)$$

Here, x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Formula (2) is used for standard errors of aggregates, i.e., trips, days, and expenditures.

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + \frac{cx^2}{y}} \quad (2)$$

Here, x is again the size of the estimate; y is the base of the estimate; and a , b , and c are the parameters in the tables associated with the particular characteristic.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Number

Suppose that a table shows that 37,805,000 persons 16+ either fished or hunted in the United States in 2001. Using formula (1) with the parameters $a = -0.000020$ and $b = 4,289$ from table D-5, the approximate standard error of the estimates number of 37,805,000 sportspersons 16+ is

$$s_e = \sqrt{(-0.000020)(37,805,000)^2 + (4,289)(37,805,000)} = 365,500$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sportspersons 16+ is from 37,203,800 to 38,406,200, i.e., $37,805,000 \pm 1.645 \times 365,500$. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Suppose that another table shows that 13,034,300 hunters 16+ engaged in 228,367,800 days of participation in 2001 in the United States. Using formula (2) with the parameters $a = 0.000168$, $b = -11,904$, and $c = 12,496$ from table D-7, the approximate standard error on 228,367,800 estimated days on an estimated base of 13,034,300 hunters is

$$s_x = \sqrt{0.000168 \times 228,367,800^2 + (-11,904) \times 228,367,800 + \frac{12,496 \times 228,367,800^2}{13,034,300}} = 7,486,100$$

The 90-percent confidence interval on the estimate of 228,367,800 days is from 216,053,200 to 240,682,400, i.e., $228,367,800 \pm 1.645 \times 7,486,100$. Again, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and the denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the parameter in the tables indicated by the numerator.

The approximate standard error, $s_{x,p}$, can be obtained by use of the formula

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{bp(100-p)}{x}} \quad (3)$$

Here, x is the total number of sportspersons, hunters, etc., which is the base of the percentage; p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$); and b is the parameter in the tables associated with the characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Percentage

Suppose that a table shows that of the 13,034,300 hunters 16+ in the United States, 22.7 percent hunted migratory birds. From table D-5, the appropriate b parameter is 3,793. Using formula (3), the approximate standard error on the estimate of 22.7 percent is

$$s_{x,p} = \sqrt{\frac{3,793 \times 22.7 \times (100 - 22.7)}{13,034,300}} = 0.71$$

Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate percentage of migratory bird hunters 16+ is from 21.5 percent to 23.9 percent, i.e. $22.7 \pm 1.645 \times 0.71$.

Standard Error of a Difference. The standard error of the difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \quad (4)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y . The estimates can be numbers, percentages, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference

Suppose that a table shows that of the 13,034,300 hunters in the United States, 9,985,100 were licensed hunters, and 1,689,300 were exempt from a hunting license. The corresponding percentages are 76.6 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively. The apparent difference between the percent of licensed hunters and hunters who are exempt from a license is 63.6 percent. Using formula (3) and the appropriate b parameter from Table D-5, the approximate standard errors of 76.6 percent and 13.0 percent are 0.83 and 1.59, respectively. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error of the estimated difference of 63.6 percent is

$$s_{x-y} = \sqrt{0.72^2 + 0.57^2} = 0.92$$

The 90-percent confidence interval on the difference between licensed hunters and those who were exempt from a hunting license is from 62.1 to 65.1 percent, i.e., $63.6 \pm 1.645 \times 0.92$. Since the interval does not contain zero, we can conclude with 90 percent confidence that the percentage of licensed hunters is greater than the percentage of hunters who are exempt from a hunting license.

Standard Errors of Estimated Averages. Certain mean values for sportspersons, anglers, etc., shown in the report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, average days per angler is calculated as:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total days}}{\text{total anglers}}$$

Standard errors for these averages may be approximated by the use of formula (5) below.

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{x}{y} \sqrt{\left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 - 2r \frac{s_x s_y}{xy}} \quad (5)$$

In formula (5), r represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above formula, use 0.7 as an estimate of r .

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of an Estimated Average

Suppose that a table shows that the average days per angler 16 years old or older for all fishing was 16.4 days. Using formulas (1) and (2) above, we compute the standard error on total days, 557,393,900, and total anglers, 34,071,100, to be 8,726,000 and 350,600, respectively. The approximate standard error on the estimated average of 16.4 days is

$$s_{x/y} = \frac{557,393,900}{34,071,100} \sqrt{\left(\frac{8,726,000}{557,393,900}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{350,600}{34,071,100}\right)^2 - 2 \times 0.7 \times \frac{8,726,000 \times 350,600}{557,393,900 \times 34,071,100}} = 0.18$$

therefore, the 90-percent confidence interval on the estimated average of 16.4 days is from 16.1 to 16.7, i.e., $16.4 \pm 1.645 \times 0.18$.

Table D-1. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Anglers, Days of Fishing by State Residents, and Expenditures for Fishing by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	634	28	10,841	452	\$600,364	\$83,099
Alaska	185	8	2,445	262	\$213,781	\$18,009
Arizona	394	23	4,327	510	\$326,068	\$59,815
Arkansas	546	31	11,776	1,296	\$386,164	\$50,245
California	2,389	124	27,878	3,138	\$2,162,620	\$362,896
Colorado	626	31	7,639	638	\$772,537	\$105,782
Connecticut	324	17	5,496	631	\$327,787	\$33,697
Delaware	89	5	1,341	213	\$92,474	\$20,799
Florida	2,109	91	43,439	4,318	\$3,426,795	\$420,930
Georgia	1,043	52	15,559	1,799	\$612,414	\$87,929
Hawaii	113	7	2,662	554	\$97,707	\$18,656
Idaho	261	15	3,097	330	\$230,006	\$25,225
Illinois	1,415	73	21,603	1,814	\$1,147,325	\$186,223
Indiana	833	41	15,537	1,865	\$469,379	\$80,663
Iowa	524	28	8,534	672	\$319,087	\$37,612
Kansas	431	21	6,426	907	\$331,195	\$46,971
Kentucky	630	36	12,135	1,041	\$551,378	\$64,270
Louisiana	763	44	12,130	1,412	\$648,285	\$61,451
Maine	216	13	3,449	397	\$158,533	\$25,580
Maryland	531	31	7,112	1,027	\$495,458	\$63,380
Massachusetts	500	23	8,387	789	\$460,207	\$71,626
Michigan	1,039	66	18,869	3,090	\$960,469	\$172,980
Minnesota	1,345	59	29,344	3,270	\$1,251,828	\$159,542
Mississippi	475	28	9,325	1,652	\$317,408	\$47,936
Missouri	982	46	12,396	859	\$757,928	\$93,775
Montana	221	11	3,656	468	\$202,751	\$25,563
Nebraska	265	13	3,378	281	\$179,878	\$27,770
Nevada	180	12	2,230	387	\$235,599	\$39,457
New Hampshire	164	8	2,974	305	\$186,436	\$29,039
New Jersey	639	30	10,973	1,632	\$712,797	\$90,138
New Mexico	215	13	2,407	358	\$196,661	\$30,674
New York	1,340	79	23,167	2,932	\$921,777	\$169,508
North Carolina	894	45	14,615	1,280	\$924,937	\$105,704
North Dakota	142	6	2,584	217	\$182,746	\$19,235
Ohio	1,390	65	22,014	1,944	\$905,650	\$97,445
Oklahoma	685	35	13,228	1,554	\$493,616	\$62,689
Oregon	551	27	8,720	1,081	\$590,738	\$64,749
Pennsylvania	1,270	80	21,417	2,271	\$762,242	\$69,554
Rhode Island	95	5	1,638	179	\$117,842	\$15,812
South Carolina	604	28	10,321	946	\$496,974	\$58,949
South Dakota	146	8	2,414	289	\$101,893	\$15,767
Tennessee	803	40	15,451	1,519	\$468,841	\$92,443
Texas	2,381	137	34,148	5,143	\$2,129,921	\$258,534
Utah	424	17	5,346	344	\$400,214	\$36,948
Vermont	104	7	1,969	212	\$72,326	\$10,954
Virginia	888	47	14,774	1,198	\$688,844	\$103,105
Washington	873	37	13,520	1,142	\$966,874	\$89,559
West Virginia	273	16	4,346	349	\$146,288	\$19,717
Wisconsin	981	56	19,360	2,175	\$844,539	\$115,997
Wyoming	121	6	1,901	220	\$135,280	\$20,747

Table D-2. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Hunters, Days of Hunting by State Residents, and Expenditures for Hunting by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	316	22	7,262	1,047	\$652,845	\$132,117
Alaska	74	5	982	174	\$111,678	\$18,869
Arizona	124	13	1,649	345	\$225,651	\$74,606
Arkansas	306	28	7,075	1,140	\$387,489	\$69,954
California	278	43	3,695	1,076	\$368,701	\$136,459
Colorado	168	18	1,982	338	\$185,277	\$39,453
Connecticut	45	7	824	199	\$69,359	\$24,196
Delaware	16	2	279	85	\$18,424	\$6,513
Florida	270	39	5,865	1,370	\$545,627	\$130,063
Georgia	377	32	7,882	1,023	\$505,894	\$88,503
Hawaii	18	4	322	92	\$17,266	\$6,678
Idaho	151	12	1,784	252	\$168,088	\$32,796
Illinois	340	44	5,842	2,234	\$527,776	\$181,913
Indiana	284	28	5,016	939	\$279,670	\$70,406
Iowa	203	16	4,086	725	\$185,082	\$38,141
Kansas	202	17	3,424	443	\$223,192	\$41,908
Kentucky	271	23	4,538	482	\$384,751	\$59,977
Louisiana	316	28	7,325	1,565	\$528,155	\$98,836
Maine	123	10	2,169	366	\$119,144	\$23,982
Maryland	124	14	1,992	352	\$143,143	\$33,553
Massachusetts	79	10	1,727	406	\$113,461	\$24,955
Michigan	725	54	8,784	1,080	\$556,880	\$131,109
Minnesota	582	40	8,673	930	\$601,497	\$97,084
Mississippi	257	23	6,977	1,283	\$306,157	\$74,399
Missouri	413	37	6,715	1,184	\$490,761	\$115,416
Montana	171	11	2,112	240	\$161,239	\$25,032
Nebraska	128	10	1,963	203	\$135,092	\$28,074
Nevada	49	6	558	104	\$149,292	\$38,530
New Hampshire	53	5	1,300	169	\$55,775	\$11,739
New Jersey	125	15	3,000	641	\$156,786	\$48,877
New Mexico	114	13	1,594	371	\$171,811	\$39,225
New York	642	51	13,124	1,611	\$975,691	\$202,696
North Carolina	313	33	8,372	1,717	\$566,504	\$124,764
North Dakota	92	7	1,417	232	\$78,745	\$11,192
Ohio	481	39	11,077	2,011	\$645,875	\$157,380
Oklahoma	241	24	5,965	1,012	\$323,215	\$66,265
Oregon	236	18	2,917	481	\$432,628	\$104,547
Pennsylvania	867	68	14,091	1,656	\$901,173	\$144,957
Rhode Island	11	2	193	61	\$15,214	\$6,679
South Carolina	232	21	4,657	810	\$280,030	\$52,190
South Dakota	90	7	1,347	215	\$112,448	\$25,400
Tennessee	320	31	6,962	1,248	\$659,063	\$122,182
Texas	1,126	108	15,186	3,248	\$1,467,034	\$244,695
Utah	178	13	2,512	386	\$308,510	\$53,000
Vermont	75	6	1,460	195	\$53,805	\$8,476
Virginia	308	32	5,819	866	\$340,273	\$64,904
Washington	231	17	3,311	352	\$339,470	\$81,858
West Virginia	235	16	4,791	637	\$201,282	\$39,066
Wisconsin	591	41	9,305	1,151	\$634,413	\$119,195
Wyoming	65	6	870	100	\$62,958	\$13,319

Table D-3. Approximate Standard Errors of Resident Nonresidential Participants, Days of Nonresidential Participation by State Residents, and Trip-Related Expenditures for Nonresidential Activities by State Residents

(Numbers in thousands)

State	Participation		Days		Expenditures in dollars	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Alabama	280	40	3,782	746	\$109,926	\$24,800
Alaska	118	12	1,766	316	\$49,035	\$11,646
Arizona	329	45	3,537	571	\$174,237	\$34,239
Arkansas	190	43	1,545	407	\$70,811	\$24,515
California	2,191	254	25,134	4,024	\$894,746	\$175,803
Colorado	531	61	6,555	1,258	\$183,470	\$45,064
Connecticut	248	34	6,770	1,596	\$82,766	\$16,616
Delaware	43	8	595	135	\$15,727	\$4,444
Florida	1,279	171	20,371	4,477	\$508,519	\$118,715
Georgia	302	67	5,175	1,581	\$174,269	\$55,270
Hawaii	50	9	1,099	282	\$32,319	\$10,688
Idaho	214	43	2,540	558	\$58,842	\$15,651
Illinois	683	81	9,208	2,307	\$254,698	\$57,633
Indiana	484	67	12,319	3,071	\$140,460	\$34,864
Iowa	354	41	6,960	1,751	\$77,012	\$19,264
Kansas	286	34	2,470	347	\$81,231	\$15,404
Kentucky	329	40	6,365	2,093	\$93,187	\$24,333
Louisiana	250	39	2,364	562	\$53,259	\$18,104
Maine	174	21	3,384	614	\$64,202	\$16,036
Maryland	413	53	5,959	1,226	\$188,565	\$47,258
Massachusetts	427	59	10,992	2,658	\$145,764	\$30,650
Michigan	747	122	13,192	2,762	\$332,609	\$90,218
Minnesota	562	82	13,406	4,473	\$124,187	\$25,145
Mississippi	103	22	3,466	1,449	\$32,803	\$13,539
Missouri	581	129	12,028	3,251	\$130,720	\$32,074
Montana	195	22	2,975	631	\$75,050	\$20,978
Nebraska	150	21	1,853	405	\$34,077	\$7,859
Nevada	128	20	1,108	199	\$50,162	\$13,058
New Hampshire	139	21	1,641	371	\$47,666	\$11,395
New Jersey	564	66	10,772	2,207	\$230,096	\$41,929
New Mexico	205	26	5,375	1,059	\$69,803	\$29,473
New York	1,112	138	21,423	4,045	\$471,293	\$128,063
North Carolina	367	62	5,458	1,857	\$121,730	\$30,272
North Dakota	48	8	450	97	\$6,946	\$2,453
Ohio	887	94	20,687	5,732	\$266,849	\$54,800
Oklahoma	340	55	3,834	1,079	\$42,413	\$9,434
Oregon	561	68	7,288	981	\$175,678	\$25,285
Pennsylvania	1,173	148	19,672	4,214	\$445,924	\$108,522
Rhode Island	58	8	974	230	\$9,876	\$2,638
South Carolina	282	56	4,458	1,374	\$79,258	\$21,827
South Dakota	77	14	1,762	518	\$14,195	\$3,862
Tennessee	375	57	3,601	663	\$114,678	\$29,348
Texas	1,043	240	11,956	2,858	\$689,729	\$188,701
Utah	323	35	3,651	1,162	\$93,928	\$24,813
Vermont	109	17	2,081	526	\$30,384	\$6,397
Virginia	581	84	9,599	2,345	\$225,247	\$59,484
Washington	874	90	12,238	1,311	\$433,951	\$77,714
West Virginia	166	22	2,494	599	\$62,283	\$16,816
Wisconsin	769	85	14,215	3,348	\$268,911	\$43,219
Wyoming	95	10	1,778	411	\$27,150	\$9,198

Table D-4. Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Sportspersons, Anglers, Hunters, and Wildlife-Watching Participants

(These parameters are to be used only to calculate estimates of standard errors for characteristics developed from the screening sample)

State	6 years old and over		6-15 year olds only	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-0.00017	4,191	-0.000103	4,052
Alabama	-0.000380	1,493	-0.002270	1,417
Alaska	-0.000948	512	-0.004485	489
Arizona	-0.000399	1,559	-0.001931	1,303
Arkansas	-0.001069	2,456	-0.006381	2,444
California	-0.000221	6,329	-0.001083	5,240
Colorado	-0.000521	1,819	-0.002707	1,551
Connecticut	-0.000336	996	-0.002227	1,007
Delaware	-0.000428	283	-0.002753	284
Florida	-0.000427	5,619	-0.002768	5,390
Georgia	-0.000506	3,361	-0.002856	3,156
Hawaii	-0.000659	705	-0.003146	538
Idaho	-0.001285	1,393	-0.006911	1,424
Illinois	-0.000427	4,572	-0.002310	4,043
Indiana	-0.000578	3,064	-0.003388	2,867
Iowa	-0.000803	2,084	-0.004015	1,702
Kansas	-0.000659	1,528	-0.004453	1,804
Kentucky	-0.000493	1,760	-0.002857	1,623
Louisiana	-0.000874	3,461	-0.004231	3,101
Maine	-0.000903	1,035	-0.005933	1,086
Maryland	-0.000463	2,151	-0.002684	1,973
Massachusetts	-0.000193	1,065	-0.001155	928
Michigan	-0.000606	5,281	-0.003588	5,206
Minnesota	-0.001004	4,226	-0.006232	4,574
Mississippi	-0.000955	2,368	-0.005090	2,275
Missouri	-0.000681	3,305	-0.004295	3,440
Montana	-0.001327	1,085	-0.008909	1,292
Nebraska	-0.000479	714	-0.002742	713
Nevada	-0.000588	845	-0.003740	838
New Hampshire	-0.000455	482	-0.002565	446
New Jersey	-0.000220	1,591	-0.001309	1,434
New Mexico	-0.000887	1,389	-0.004190	1,228
New York	-0.000298	4,907	-0.001768	4,458
North Carolina	-0.000506	3,353	-0.004040	4,161
North Dakota	-0.000994	581	-0.007996	816
Ohio	-0.000402	4,091	-0.002543	4,199
Oklahoma	-0.000774	2,323	-0.003822	2,007
Oregon	-0.000429	1,261	-0.002347	1,105
Pennsylvania	-0.000563	6,176	-0.004018	6,755
Rhode Island	-0.000327	291	-0.002062	276
South Carolina	-0.000542	1,838	-0.002857	1,566
South Dakota	-0.000788	522	-0.005465	667
Tennessee	-0.000798	3,887	-0.005230	3,954
Texas	-0.000674	11,571	-0.003386	10,479
Utah	-0.000532	948	-0.001723	667
Vermont	-0.001116	605	-0.008013	697
Virginia	-0.000636	3,870	-0.003336	3,090
Washington	-0.000190	956	-0.001070	889
West Virginia	-0.000784	1,344	-0.005315	1,323
Wisconsin	-0.000986	4,628	-0.005562	4,461
Wyoming	-0.001599	718	-0.007708	647

Table D-5. Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16+		Hunters 16+	
	a	b	a	b
United States.....	-0.00020	4,289	-0.00018	3,793
Alabama.....	-0.000459	1,570	-0.000489	1,672
Alaska.....	-0.001213	535	-0.000986	435
Arizona.....	-0.000405	1,492	-0.000389	1,431
Arkansas.....	-0.001229	2,452	-0.001529	3,050
California.....	-0.000275	7,111	-0.000265	6,859
Colorado.....	-0.000602	1,924	-0.000649	2,075
Connecticut.....	-0.000385	976	-0.000429	1,086
Delaware.....	-0.000483	288	-0.000658	392
Florida.....	-0.000395	4,789	-0.000478	5,788
Georgia.....	-0.000512	3,106	-0.000472	2,858
Hawaii.....	-0.000509	454	-0.001043	930
Idaho.....	-0.001216	1,176	-0.001263	1,221
Illinois.....	-0.000487	4,492	-0.000648	5,979
Indiana.....	-0.000549	2,501	-0.000654	2,982
Iowa.....	-0.000888	1,953	-0.000659	1,450
Kansas.....	-0.000642	1,292	-0.000832	1,673
Kentucky.....	-0.000835	2,592	-0.000679	2,110
Louisiana.....	-0.000991	3,270	-0.000831	2,743
Maine.....	-0.000954	959	-0.000937	942
Maryland.....	-0.000516	2,087	-0.000397	1,605
Massachusetts.....	-0.000252	1,221	-0.000278	1,344
Michigan.....	-0.000643	4,874	-0.000592	4,491
Minnesota.....	-0.001114	4,105	-0.000889	3,278
Mississippi.....	-0.001033	2,169	-0.001124	2,360
Missouri.....	-0.000678	2,843	-0.000857	3,597
Montana.....	-0.001195	832	-0.001299	904
Nebraska.....	-0.000676	851	-0.000707	890
Nevada.....	-0.000617	893	-0.000576	833
New Hampshire.....	-0.000501	478	-0.000547	522
New Jersey.....	-0.000252	1,588	-0.000305	1,918
New Mexico.....	-0.000711	944	-0.001259	1,672
New York.....	-0.000364	5,159	-0.000301	4,277
North Carolina.....	-0.000451	2,646	-0.000616	3,618
North Dakota.....	-0.000814	389	-0.001295	619
Ohio.....	-0.000421	3,638	-0.000381	3,292
Oklahoma.....	-0.000954	2,454	-0.001042	2,679
Oregon.....	-0.000652	1,715	-0.000558	1,468
Pennsylvania.....	-0.000635	5,902	-0.000628	5,840
Rhode Island.....	-0.000423	322	-0.000510	389
South Carolina.....	-0.000527	1,616	-0.000696	2,133
South Dakota.....	-0.001088	605	-0.001013	563
Tennessee.....	-0.000577	2,490	-0.000749	3,232
Texas.....	-0.000603	9,273	-0.000733	11,259
Utah.....	-0.000616	955	-0.000714	1,106
Vermont.....	-0.001086	520	-0.001184	567
Virginia.....	-0.000546	2,930	-0.000658	3,529
Washington.....	-0.000427	1,913	-0.000305	1,368
West Virginia.....	-0.000781	1,133	-0.000891	1,288
Wisconsin.....	-0.001026	4,165	-0.000832	3,378
Wyoming.....	-0.001209	452	-0.001693	633

Table D-6. Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	0.000209	-81,938	16,935	0.000849	-338,404	16,347
Alabama.....	0.009175	-61,525	5,860	0.024164	-1,049	5,155
Alaska.....	-0.006112	-16,312	2,378	0.021402	39,475	489
Arizona.....	0.026819	-7,817	2,578	0.092593	-90,851	2,072
Arkansas.....	0.004633	-23,748	6,426	0.014405	-62,820	5,523
California.....	0.021384	-70,276	15,458	0.113785	-136,283	6,339
Colorado.....	0.009864	-19,578	5,293	0.022718	-94,581	3,887
Connecticut.....	0.001877	-16,928	2,684	0.079125	-34,580	1,895
Delaware.....	0.040550	-7,042	809	0.105687	-2,637	311
Florida.....	0.007654	20,508	14,478	0.023874	-155,743	8,973
Georgia.....	0.014008	-36,268	6,059	0.008831	-95,649	7,863
Hawaii.....	0.025846	-5,658	1,067	0.097125	-938	788
Idaho.....	-0.002875	-29,463	3,878	0.016379	-64,453	3,289
Illinois.....	0.019572	10,051	8,854	0.085878	-549,762	11,311
Indiana.....	0.022696	-22,961	5,102	0.033251	-103,911	8,051
Iowa.....	0.005064	-20,998	4,528	0.016656	-138,890	5,392
Kansas.....	0.015860	18,185	1,730	0.021785	-50,528	2,671
Kentucky.....	0.004591	-41,799	5,443	0.008079	-58,497	4,208
Louisiana.....	-0.00040	-65,739	6,880	0.019445	-21,541	4,669
Maine.....	0.017717	-5,998	1,713	0.025284	-13,157	1,841
Maryland.....	0.008904	-8,843	3,522	0.032998	-11,255	2,731
Massachusetts.....	0.016262	-12,678	3,571	0.024064	-1,953	1,922
Michigan.....	0.019792	-127,849	11,921	0.040148	-65,705	9,671
Minnesota.....	0.008800	-47,947	9,688	0.014048	-30,492	6,738
Mississippi.....	0.016340	-3,615	2,838	0.048203	-12,376	2,679
Missouri.....	0.010252	-14,938	4,700	0.044792	-43,432	4,274
Montana.....	0.006249	2,944	2,023	0.012939	-22,671	1,865
Nebraska.....	0.017333	-3,651	1,663	0.027267	-39,668	2,043
Nevada.....	0.018933	-14,263	1,569	0.031588	-38,184	1,658
New Hampshire.....	0.018219	-2,158	896	0.019369	-16,561	1,337
New Jersey.....	0.008872	-21,461	4,161	0.074090	-47,814	2,925
New Mexico.....	0.009851	-15,340	3,013	0.038148	4,904	1,576
New York.....	0.026625	-55,537	8,963	0.021960	-65,942	13,270
North Carolina.....	0.002898	-52,854	8,564	0.027058	-70,174	6,255
North Dakota.....	0.005072	-1,310	842	0.013476	10,740	593
Ohio.....	0.006294	-16,259	6,658	0.032819	-343,279	12,406
Oklahoma.....	0.004660	-37,618	7,562	0.020499	-34,984	4,891
Oregon.....	0.003145	-20,997	4,657	0.039506	-209,288	4,495
Pennsylvania.....	-0.001615	-16,424	12,085	0.015010	-45,176	9,408
Rhode Island.....	0.008233	-3,065	823	0.163731	1,552	318
South Carolina.....	0.006577	-24,715	4,435	0.014150	-45,230	4,751
South Dakota.....	0.016156	-6,396	1,099	0.041242	13,567	850
Tennessee.....	0.033971	-12,176	3,739	0.025020	25,879	2,858
Texas.....	0.002571	-181,509	27,582	0.012511	228,353	16,609
Utah.....	0.001106	-2,243	3,125	0.011415	-63,829	3,240
Vermont.....	0.011747	-4,625	1,103	0.008540	-5,531	1,212
Virginia.....	0.016382	-12,594	5,152	0.014967	-57,318	6,583
Washington.....	0.003760	-21,018	4,033	0.047027	-137,577	2,616
West Virginia.....	0.006720	-9,550	2,878	0.031204	-15,338	1,413
Wisconsin.....	0.012407	-19,300	6,202	0.024061	-96,808	6,607
Wyoming.....	0.012293	-9,179	1,344	0.024311	-20,666	1,350

Table D-7. Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Days or Trips for the Detailed Sportspersons Sample

State	Sportspersons and anglers 16+			Hunters 16+		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	-0.000359	-10,379	21,216	0.000168	-11,904	12,496
Alabama.....	-0.014899	-1,645	10,642	0.010257	-3,745	3,494
Alaska.....	0.004232	-2,284	1,514	0.017337	-1,630	1,174
Arizona.....	0.009813	-504	1,658	0.025859	-2,427	2,408
Arkansas.....	-0.000591	-4,532	7,151	0.005331	-5,600	6,560
California.....	0.005829	-32,577	19,133	0.046419	-14,455	11,763
Colorado.....	-0.002514	-4,440	6,304	0.005304	-3,344	4,269
Connecticut.....	0.004894	-1,905	2,797	0.032365	-208	1,179
Delaware.....	0.019930	-260	493	0.042659	-901	837
Florida.....	0.004327	-8,388	12,123	0.023712	-8,026	8,704
Georgia.....	0.006853	-15,975	7,865	0.000498	-4,557	6,375
Hawaii.....	0.024692	-3,126	2,236	-0.011390	-629	1,711
Idaho.....	-0.003745	-3,875	4,263	0.007761	-1,392	1,956
Illinois.....	-0.001740	-10,299	13,115	0.116103	-25,870	11,750
Indiana.....	0.005471	-5,800	7,756	0.015379	-6,119	5,928
Iowa.....	-0.002638	-1,789	4,745	0.013073	-5,442	4,003
Kansas.....	0.016223	-605	1,633	-0.005996	-2,318	4,722
Kentucky.....	-0.001146	-3,831	5,559	-0.008903	-1,883	5,581
Louisiana.....	0.005167	-9,551	6,990	0.031739	-9,447	4,809
Maine.....	-0.001145	-2,421	3,262	0.012469	-2,544	2,121
Maryland.....	0.015009	-1,757	3,235	-0.000817	-3,341	4,179
Massachusetts.....	0.001279	-5,091	4,088	0.028210	-2,953	2,268
Michigan.....	0.014345	-13,184	13,688	0.005369	-5,906	7,564
Minnesota.....	0.003565	-17,781	12,718	-0.002763	-5,610	8,671
Mississippi.....	0.019493	-15,942	6,461	0.014162	-6,098	5,274
Missouri.....	-0.002128	-5,253	7,226	0.018480	-8,909	5,746
Montana.....	0.000449	-2,600	3,680	0.000401	-1,984	2,302
Nebraska.....	-0.001914	-1,750	2,477	-0.000535	-295	1,450
Nevada.....	0.021810	-2,046	1,649	-0.001816	-1,230	1,883
New Hampshire.....	0.002071	-1,578	1,470	0.000312	-511	902
New Jersey.....	0.011720	-5,526	6,959	0.022081	-3,488	3,096
New Mexico.....	0.001275	-6,683	5,081	0.035962	-4,491	2,409
New York.....	0.006773	-19,672	13,519	-0.006261	-6,261	14,001
North Carolina.....	-0.003764	-7,850	10,700	0.005307	-10,202	11,887
North Dakota.....	-0.000254	-1,046	1,099	0.013638	-2,072	1,354
Ohio.....	-0.002277	-12,642	14,807	0.014951	-10,264	9,111
Oklahoma.....	0.002908	-8,589	7,908	-0.012896	-7,384	10,343
Oregon.....	-0.004964	-10,252	11,849	0.014008	-4,387	3,466
Pennsylvania.....	-0.000351	-9,506	15,294	0.001946	-7,227	10,734
Rhode Island.....	0.003515	-532	829	0.036010	-680	752
South Carolina.....	0.001822	-4,530	4,244	0.016996	-2,924	3,226
South Dakota.....	0.006727	-857	1,163	0.014473	-561	1,029
Tennessee.....	-0.003393	-8,542	10,929	0.014450	-5,875	5,933
Texas.....	0.008771	-62,115	37,457	0.026724	-40,596	24,438
Utah.....	-0.000945	-159	2,170	0.009900	-3,490	2,684
Vermont.....	-0.003874	-1,213	1,671	0.001720	-943	1,254
Virginia.....	-0.003305	-6,179	9,142	0.003533	-4,262	5,955
Washington.....	0.001423	-4,085	5,250	-0.000778	-1,826	2,912
West Virginia.....	-0.003294	-831	2,712	0.003483	-2,510	3,463
Wisconsin.....	-0.000821	-11,365	13,762	0.002687	-8,025	7,969
Wyoming.....	0.001824	-978	1,466	0.000207	3,198	606

Table D-8. Parameters a and b for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors of Levels of Wildlife-Watching Participants for the Detailed Wildlife-Watching Sample

State	Nonresidential users		Wildlife-watching participants ¹	
	a	b	a	b
United States	-0.000076	15,974	-0.000040	8,555
Alabama.....	-0.001806	6,172	-0.000996	3,406
Alaska.....	-0.003984	1,757	-0.003102	1,368
Arizona.....	-0.001862	6,858	-0.001138	4,191
Arkansas.....	-0.005383	10,740	-0.003708	7,397
California.....	-0.001245	32,229	-0.000675	17,485
Colorado.....	-0.002666	8,521	-0.001570	5,017
Connecticut.....	-0.002028	5,136	-0.001170	2,963
Delaware.....	-0.003015	1,797	-0.001488	887
Florida.....	-0.002113	25,612	-0.001029	12,478
Georgia.....	-0.002607	15,802	-0.001239	7,512
Hawaii.....	-0.001747	1,558	-0.001508	1,345
Idaho.....	-0.011466	11,088	-0.002755	2,664
Illinois.....	-0.001118	10,311	-0.001182	10,900
Indiana.....	-0.002301	10,485	-0.001294	5,899
Iowa.....	-0.002614	5,750	-0.002397	5,274
Kansas.....	-0.002324	4,676	-0.001200	2,414
Kentucky.....	-0.001720	5,341	-0.001519	4,717
Louisiana.....	-0.002007	6,621	-0.001352	4,459
Maine.....	-0.003051	3,066	-0.002046	2,056
Maryland.....	-0.001879	7,604	-0.001100	4,449
Massachusetts.....	-0.001845	8,924	-0.000791	3,824
Michigan.....	-0.002911	22,083	-0.001385	10,506
Minnesota.....	-0.003859	14,226	-0.002710	9,989
Mississippi.....	-0.002421	5,085	-0.002331	4,896
Missouri.....	-0.007940	33,309	-0.002372	9,949
Montana.....	-0.005126	3,568	-0.003963	2,758
Nebraska.....	-0.002615	3,292	-0.001558	1,961
Nevada.....	-0.002376	3,438	-0.001641	2,375
New Hampshire.....	-0.003949	3,767	-0.001860	1,774
New Jersey.....	-0.001349	8,490	-0.000839	5,282
New Mexico.....	-0.003029	4,023	-0.001796	2,385
New York.....	-0.001303	18,488	-0.000811	11,505
North Carolina.....	-0.001908	11,203	-0.001382	8,114
North Dakota.....	-0.003144	1,503	-0.002659	1,271
Ohio.....	-0.001298	11,210	-0.000884	7,638
Oklahoma.....	-0.004011	10,317	-0.002253	5,796
Oregon.....	-0.003939	10,356	-0.001506	3,958
Pennsylvania.....	-0.002310	21,485	-0.001198	11,142
Rhode Island.....	-0.001581	1,205	-0.001226	934
South Carolina.....	-0.004009	12,288	-0.001840	5,460
South Dakota.....	-0.005473	3,043	-0.002845	1,582
Tennessee.....	-0.002163	9,330	-0.001206	5,202
Texas.....	-0.003860	59,315	-0.001142	17,541
Utah.....	-0.003023	4,685	-0.002427	3,762
Vermont.....	-0.007125	3,413	-0.003296	1,579
Virginia.....	-0.002550	13,684	-0.001540	8,266
Washington.....	-0.002590	11,601	-0.000842	3,773
West Virginia.....	-0.002233	3,226	-0.001979	2,859
Wisconsin.....	-0.002881	11,690	-0.002288	9,283
Wyoming.....	-0.004150	1,552	-0.004075	1,524

¹ Use these parameters for total wildlife-watching participants and residential participants.

Table D-9. Parameters a, b, and c for Calculating Approximate Standard Errors for Expenditures and Days or Trips for Detailed Wildlife-Watching Sample

State	Expenditures			Days or trips		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
United States	-0.000286	-65,186	37,635	0.000052	543,738	10,948
Alabama.....	0.030708	-4,434	4,714	-0.022833	-34,485	19,838
Alaska.....	0.041800	-4,269	1,514	-0.029715	-14,349	8,241
Arizona.....	0.015564	-88,920	7,092	-0.006753	8,600	9,994
Arkansas.....	0.010470	-232,312	19,942	-0.016982	-55,327	23,242
California.....	0.018066	-66,438	36,961	0.012283	199,721	11,847
Colorado.....	0.038817	-215,098	11,070	-0.052385	-41,128	50,721
Connecticut.....	0.009671	-39,324	6,004	-0.041089	-115,012	28,194
Delaware.....	0.048255	793	1,135	-0.017715	-10,761	3,753
Florida.....	0.037237	246,936	15,955	-0.011904	368,712	53,853
Georgia.....	0.049562	-47,365	13,337	-0.012828	-66,122	35,936
Hawaii.....	0.073902	-7,392	1,428	-0.107474	-50,423	10,960
Idaho.....	0.049578	3,816	4,179	-0.012767	26,870	10,809
Illinois.....	0.023791	-91,738	15,163	0.017880	-26,735	32,660
Indiana.....	0.031176	-6,949	11,644	-0.031304	-137,397	50,618
Iowa.....	0.027387	-151,677	10,811	-0.043626	-36,375	39,705
Kansas.....	0.014086	-26,411	5,617	-0.020112	-42,505	16,304
Kentucky.....	0.034724	-14,328	9,748	-0.100682	-143,695	76,120
Louisiana.....	0.077714	-11,409	5,935	-0.079705	-145,421	49,422
Maine.....	0.023033	-44,469	5,406	-0.017174	-7,365	9,098
Maryland.....	0.043571	-70,123	6,923	-0.033325	-216,192	46,228
Massachusetts.....	0.006810	-178,680	12,400	-0.031568	-234,200	47,548
Michigan.....	0.040492	-319,042	19,607	-0.018833	-31,270	48,594
Minnesota.....	0.014246	-14,209	13,809	-0.095678	-560,553	139,828
Mississippi.....	0.124078	18,562	3,885	-0.030843	-100,539	24,176
Missouri.....	0.034639	-25,636	11,799	-0.010269	219,841	37,795
Montana.....	0.057903	-22,171	3,776	-0.012332	5,559	10,812
Nebraska.....	0.024994	-4,237	3,539	-0.038650	-12,323	13,951
Nevada.....	0.034440	22,068	4,012	-0.005101	-34,384	8,741
New Hampshire.....	0.035666	-13,208	2,568	0.022014	-23,662	6,038
New Jersey.....	0.013039	-52,984	9,831	-0.011200	215,547	18,712
New Mexico.....	0.160478	-37,219	3,245	-0.041133	-40,922	17,946
New York.....	0.055761	-88,911	14,702	-0.018354	-352,468	78,358
North Carolina.....	0.016613	-38,392	14,073	-0.014391	-150,974	57,926
North Dakota.....	0.083798	-1,532	1,564	0.000482	-16,359	3,936
Ohio.....	0.013567	-190,802	23,398	0.054816	-205,827	28,294
Oklahoma.....	0.016264	-32,772	9,957	0.012938	93,047	14,288
Oregon.....	0.006779	-12,633	7,354	-0.034862	-36,621	32,540
Pennsylvania.....	0.029900	-197,526	29,144	0.024902	969,419	-33,184
Rhode Island.....	0.030265	-1,717	1,486	-0.069322	-95,835	12,964
South Carolina.....	0.053921	14,141	5,196	-0.019706	-230,401	46,919
South Dakota.....	0.057120	7,343	999	-0.031149	-123,874	14,456
Tennessee.....	0.037696	-9,299	8,559	0.000581	38,507	8,480
Texas.....	0.038651	-443,322	33,784	0.005378	354,179	23,102
Utah.....	0.056421	9,481	4,059	0.045711	-66,098	23,779
Vermont.....	0.013746	-43,820	3,010	0.010618	-34,930	7,630
Virginia.....	0.036266	-105,349	16,055	-0.016136	-231,865	58,093
Washington.....	0.018752	-46,218	10,365	-0.015432	-108,529	31,269
West Virginia.....	0.051192	-2,708	2,632	-0.035244	-80,788	20,819
Wisconsin.....	-0.001127	-25,290	18,720	-0.064163	-592,681	124,050
Wyoming.....	0.097425	-2,122	1,550	-0.093805	-13,385	14,702

Notes

ATTACHMENT SE-09-A
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
ER FIGURE 4.4-2, BLN CONSTRUCTION STAFFING BY CRAFT
JUNE 2008

Tennessee Valley Authority

Environmental Report Figure 4.4-2, BLN Construction Staffing by Craft

June 2008

ATTACHMENT SE-09-B
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
2000 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR JACKSON COUNTY
(WEBSITE ACCESSED MAY 8, 2007)

U.S. Census Bureau

2000 Demographic Data for Jackson County

(Website accessed May 8, 2007)



U.S. Census Bureau

American FactFinder

FACT SHEET

Jackson County, Alabama

View a Fact Sheet for a **race, ethnic, or ancestry group**

Census 2000 Demographic Profile Highlights:

General Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Total population	53,926			map	brief
Male	26,281	48.7	49.1%	map	brief
Female	27,645	51.3	50.9%	map	brief
Median age (years)	37.6	(X)	35.3	map	brief
Under 5 years	3,387	6.3	6.8%	map	
18 years and over	40,890	75.8	74.3%		
65 years and over	7,210	13.4	12.4%	map	brief
One race	52,849	98.0	97.6%		
White	49,552	91.9	75.1%	map	brief
Black or African American	2,019	3.7	12.3%	map	brief
American Indian and Alaska Native	946	1.8	0.9%	map	brief
Asian	124	0.2	3.6%	map	brief
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	13	0.0	0.1%	map	brief
Some other race	195	0.4	5.5%	map	
Two or more races	1,077	2.0	2.4%	map	brief
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	610	1.1	12.5%	map	brief
Household population	53,347	98.9	97.2%	map	brief
Group quarters population	579	1.1	2.8%	map	
Average household size	2.47	(X)	2.59	map	brief
Average family size	2.92	(X)	3.14	map	
Total housing units	24,168			map	
Occupied housing units	21,615	89.4	91.0%		brief
Owner-occupied housing units	16,842	77.9	66.2%	map	
Renter-occupied housing units	4,773	22.1	33.8%	map	brief
Vacant housing units	2,553	10.6	9.0%	map	

Social Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Population 25 years and over	36,435				
High school graduate or higher	24,429	67.0	80.4%	map	brief
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,798	10.4	24.4%	map	
Civilian veterans (civilian population 18 years and over)	4,923	12.0	12.7%	map	brief
Disability status (population 5 years and over)	11,842	23.7	19.3%	map	brief
Foreign born	395	0.7	11.1%	map	brief
Male, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	13,250	64.1	56.7%		brief
Female, Now married, except separated (population 15 years and over)	13,130	58.2	52.1%		brief
Speak a language other than English at home (population 5 years and over)	1,059	2.1	17.9%	map	brief

Economic Characteristics - show more >>


	Number	Percent	U.S.		
In labor force (population 16 years and over)	26,344	62.0	63.9%		brief
Mean travel time to work in minutes (workers 16 years and over)	27.0	(X)	25.5	map	brief
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	32,020	(X)	41,994	map	
Median family income in 1999 (dollars)	38,082	(X)	50,046	map	
Per capita income in 1999 (dollars)	16,000	(X)	21,587	map	
Families below poverty level	1,640	10.3	9.2%	map	brief
Individuals below poverty level	7,293	13.7	12.4%	map	

Housing Characteristics - show more >>

	Number	Percent	U.S.		
Single-family owner-occupied homes	10,224				brief
Median value (dollars)	72,400	(X)	119,600	map	brief
Median of selected monthly owner costs	(X)	(X)			brief
With a mortgage (dollars)	690	(X)	1,088	map	

Not mortgaged (dollars)	218	(X)	295
(X) Not applicable.			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

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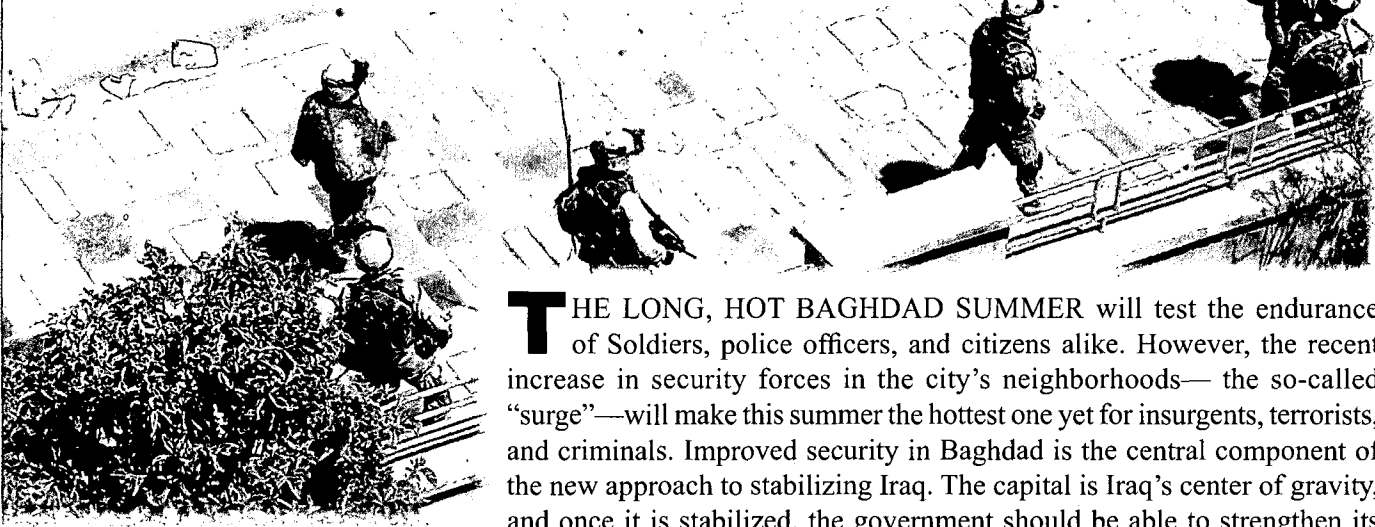
ATTACHMENT SE-19-A
MILITARY REVIEW
“THE SURGE CAN SUCCEED”
JULY – AUGUST 2007

Military Review

“The Surge Can Succeed”

July – August 2007

The Surge Can Succeed



**Majors Jarett Broemmel,
Terry L. Clark, and
Shannon Nielsen,
U.S. Army**

Majors Jarett Broemmel, Terry Clark, and Shannon Nielsen are students at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and recent graduates of the Naval Postgraduate School, where they wrote the thesis from which this article was abridged. MAJ Broemmel, an infantry officer, was attached to the 101st Airborne Division in Mosul, Iraq, from October 2003 until February 2004. As a liaison officer for the Center for Army Lessons Learned, he worked primarily with elements of 2d BCT. From June 2004 until June 2005, he served with the Multi-National Security Transition Command-Iraq in Baghdad. MAJ Clark commanded a battery in the 1st Armored Division Artillery in Baghdad for 15 months, from June 2003 to July 2004. MAJ Nielsen was a company commander in the 1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, in As Samawah, Fallujah, and Baghdad from 2003 to 2004. Their thesis can be viewed at <<http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA460435>>.

PHOTO: Soldiers from the 2d BCT, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) on a routine patrol in the city of Mosul, Iraq, 24 April 2003. (U.S. Army/SSG William Armstrong)

THE LONG, HOT BAGHDAD SUMMER will test the endurance of Soldiers, police officers, and citizens alike. However, the recent increase in security forces in the city's neighborhoods—the so-called “surge”—will make this summer the hottest one yet for insurgents, terrorists, and criminals. Improved security in Baghdad is the central component of the new approach to stabilizing Iraq. The capital is Iraq's center of gravity, and once it is stabilized, the government should be able to strengthen its control of the country politically and economically.

While few disagree that a more secure Baghdad would yield huge dividends, there has been heated debate about whether or not the surge is the right operational tool to help achieve greater security. We contend that the neighborhood-focused operation currently underway in Baghdad can work. There is no guarantee, of course, but having participated in and analyzed similar operations in three Iraqi cities from 2003 to 2006, we think there are definite grounds for optimism.¹

In our research, we have found that units deployed in Mosul, Samarra, and Ramadi formulated several effective approaches to improving security in those cities. Specifically, when appropriately sized U.S. and Iraqi units operated as combined teams and established themselves inside city neighborhoods, they were able to protect the population and create the necessary conditions for stability. This is the same approach we are currently taking in Baghdad, and if we implement it fully and apply it persistently, we should see some success.

Proper Ratio of Police to People

To maintain security in peaceful countries, the proper ratio of policemen to population is somewhere between 1 and 4 officers per 1,000 citizens, with cities needing higher levels than other areas. (The U.S. has approximately 2.3 police officers per 1,000 residents.) By contrast, analysis of successful 20th-century nation-building and stability operations suggests that a much higher ratio—between 13.26 and 20 troops/policemen per 1,000 civilians—is necessary to establish security in strife-torn countries.² That figure climbs above 20 when the situation involved outside intervention.³ If history is a reliable guide, Baghdad's population of 7 million requires a security force of 140,000. Ideally, Iraqi police units should make up most of the force. However, because of the lethality of criminal and insurgent activities in Baghdad, the Iraqis have required significant military support from the very beginning of the U.S. intervention.

The recent addition to Baghdad of 28,000 U.S. combat Soldiers and extra Iraqi brigades should give commanders the numbers they need to influence all

neighborhoods simultaneously and to hold previously cleared neighborhoods. Until recently, a relative dearth of security forces in the capital (as compared to historic requirements) prevented Iraqi and American troops from holding neighborhoods they had previously cleared of terrorists and insurgents.

Joint Security Stations and Combat Outposts

*If you want to protect the population, you've got to live with it. There's no commuting to the fight.*⁴

—General David H. Petraeus, 8 May 2007

Once you've got enough Soldiers and policemen on the ground, you've got to deploy them among the people if you truly want to protect the people. During 2003, infantry battalions of the reinforced 2d Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division, conducted operations from platoon and company combat outposts and patrol bases inside Mosul's neighborhoods to pacify the city and secure its population. Being immersed in their areas of operation (AO) day and night, the 2d BCT Soldiers were able to gain greater local situational awareness and build stronger ties with the population.⁵ As several company commanders explained, the combat outposts and patrol bases enabled Soldiers to patrol among and engage with the population in their AOs. They could respond much more quickly to criminal and insurgent activities because they were already there, and because they knew the ground intimately. Using such tactics, the 2d BCT was able to limit the subversive groups' ability to organize and operate in Mosul.⁶

The Baghdad security plan recognizes the increased effectiveness of Soldiers living among the people 24 hours a day. U.S. and Iraqi forces have established some 60 combat outposts and joint security stations (combined U.S.-Iraqi outposts) in the capital to earn the people's trust. This tactic should facilitate more capable, more responsive security in the garrisoned neighborhoods. The combat outposts will enable coalition forces to maintain a continuous presence, dominate the terrain, make contact with the people, and further expand security influence in the neighborhoods. The joint security stations have not only increased the presence of security forces in neighborhoods, but also improved intelligence sharing and partnership in planning and executing operations across AOs.

In 2003, embedding units in neighborhoods naturally led to more patrolling, a tactic that proved key to gaining and maintaining greater security. Aggressive patrols interacting with the populace were the most effective way to gather information about anti-coalition forces while also protecting the population.

Dismounted patrols were particularly effective. In Ramadi from 2003 to 2004, units walking the ground reported significant gains in intelligence. Soldiers on patrol in local markets and neighborhoods interacted with citizens and built relationships that fostered cooperation, making Iraqis more willing to give information about insurgent activities. Interacting with locals also allowed coalition units to ascertain the people's critical needs, which led to reconstruction projects that helped increase the people's trust in their government.⁷

Working with Local Security Forces

Successful control at the local level is best achieved when coalition and local security forces cooperate as a combined team. In 2003, two U.S. Army battalions worked closely with the local police and civil defense corps units to help a reinforced Army BCT secure Mosul.⁸ Unfortunately, due to the troop reduction in 2004, the U.S. ability to partner with and advise the local security forces in Mosul diminished and the latter's performance began to decline. In November of that year, after the police and some Iraqi National Guard units deserted in the face of insurgent attacks, the city government lost the population's trust and confidence. Some U.S. officers who served in Mosul believe that the Iraqis might have responded differently to the rise in insurgent violence if we had maintained a combined presence in the city. In fact, they thought that the presence of U.S. advisors and additional combat forces would have changed the outcome in 2004.⁹

In Ramadi, where a U.S. infantry battalion trained and advised the city police, the story was essentially the same. Together, the Soldiers and police were effective; when the police had to operate on their own, they failed to resist insurgent activity.¹⁰

While combined operations, as in Baghdad right now, are the way to go, this does not mean that the Iraqi security forces (ISF) are incompetent or cowardly. The real problem has to do with the vulnerability of police forces in Iraq's cities.

Because a community knows or can quickly learn the identity of its police officers and where they live, insurgents can paralyze the ISF by kidnapping or threatening to kill ISF family members. To be effective, the local security effort must be supported either by coalition units or by Iraqi Army units and national police forces whose members have no ties to the locale. Moreover, such support is necessary for years, not months. Forces that come to a city, perform a few raids, and then leave do not solve the local ISF problem.

In 2004 and 2005, the number of trained and equipped Iraqi Army and police battalions and brigades available for security operations increased. In Mosul and Samarra, these forces have since demonstrated that they can contribute effectively to local security.¹¹ Such units will be critical to the neighborhood security effort in Baghdad.

Ultimately, of course, it is the ISF that will have to secure Iraq; therefore, training them is essential to the security mission. In the current operation, three additional ISF brigades are reinforcing the capital. Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki has established a Baghdad Security Command with ten security framework districts, each with an Iraqi brigade partnered with a U.S. battalion. Throughout Iraq, embedded teams of U.S. trainer-advisors continue to advise ISF units and help improve their operational capabilities. Approximately 6,000 advisors in more than 480 teams are embedded at all levels of Iraq's major subordinate commands. The intent of the U.S. advisory effort is to increase the ISF's professionalism and tactical skills, not make it into a mirror



An Iraqi Army Soldier conducts security for the Iraqi elections on 15 December 2005, Mosul, Iraq.

U.S. Air Force/Staff Sgt. James L. Harper, Jr.

image of U.S. forces. This move, which allows for a measure of autonomy and acknowledges the ISF's Iraqi identity, is another step in the right direction.

Iraq's security forces are improving steadily at the tactical level. In many cases, ISF units working independently have successfully engaged insurgents. Extrajudicial killings in Iraq have dropped by two-thirds since January 2007, and Iraqi and U.S. forces have received more tips in the past three months than during any such period on record.¹²

Reason for Optimism

For all of the reasons stated above, the comprehensive Baghdad security plan—the surge—can succeed. Protecting the population in Baghdad neighborhoods is a top priority, and it can be achieved by increasing security forces in the city's neighborhoods and conducting aggressive patrols from joint security stations and combat outposts. Deployed en masse in Baghdad, the combined combat power of U.S. and Iraqi security forces can limit the enemy's influence and, by so doing, set the necessary security conditions for political reconciliation and economic progress. Plans with these elements have already worked in Mosul, Samarra, and Ramadi. If we can do the same in the capital, the heart and soul of Iraq, we could significantly weaken the insurgency and set the stage for an Iraqi recovery. **MR**

NOTES

1. Jarett Broemmel, Terry Clark, Shannon Nielsen, "An Analysis of Counterinsurgency in Iraq: Mosul, Ramadi, and Samarra from 2003-2005," <<http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA460435>>.

2. James T. Quinlivan, "Burden of Victory: The Painful Arithmetic of Stability Operations," *RAND Review* (Summer 2003), <www.rand.org/publications/randreview/issues/summer2003/burden.html>. Quinlivan argues that a ratio of 20 troops per 1000 inhabitants is needed for successful nation-building activities. In establishing this number, he used U.S. experiences in Panama, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and Afghanistan as examples. In another study titled "Boots on the Ground: Troop Density in Contingency Operations," John J. McGrath espouses a 13.26 troops-per-1,000 inhabitants ratio as a more historically accurate guideline. McGrath uses the experiences of the U.S. military in the Philippines, Germany, Japan, Somalia, Bosnia, and Kosovo. See <www.cgsc.army.mil/carl/download/csipubs/mcgrath_boots.pdf>.

3. Quinlivan.

4. Ann Scott Tyson, "Troops at Baghdad Outposts Seek Safety in Fortifications," *Washingtonpost.com*, 8 May 2007, <www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/05/07/AR2007050701935_pf.html>.

5. Paul Stanton, "Unit Immersion in Mosul: Establishing Stability in Transition," *Military Review* (July-August 2006): 63, 67, 69.

6. Broemmel, Clark, Nielsen.

7. *Ibid.*

8. The 2d Brigade Combat Team was enhanced by the attachment of the 503d Military Police Battalion. The 503d collaborated with local police to create a proactive neighborhood police capability able to protect the population.

9. Claim based on interviews with officers who served in Mosul in 2004 and reports by advisors who worked with local security forces.

10. Thomas Neemeyer, interview, 2 December 2005. [Digital recording by Operational Leadership Experiences Project, Combat Studies Institute, Fort Leavenworth, KS, in possession of Combined Arms Research Library, Fort Leavenworth, KS].

11. Broemmel, Clark, Nielsen.

12. "Fact Sheet: Update on the New Iraq Strategy: Helping Iraq's Leaders Secure Their Population," 20 April 2007, <www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/04/20070420-11.html>

ATTACHMENT SE-19-C
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
USA QUICKFACTS FROM THE US CENSUS BUREAU
2006 U.S. POPULATION
(WEBSITE ACCESSED MARCH 11, 2008)

U.S. Census Bureau

USA QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau 2006 U.S. Population

(Website accessed March 11, 2008)

U.S. Census Bureau

State & County QuickFacts

USA

Further information

People QuickFacts	USA
Population, 2006 estimate	299,398,484
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006	6.4%
Population, 2000	281,421,906
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2006	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2006	24.6%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2006	12.4%
Female persons, percent, 2006	50.7%
White persons, percent, 2006 (a)	80.1%
Black persons, percent, 2006 (a)	12.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2006 (a)	1.0%
Asian persons, percent, 2006 (a)	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2006 (a)	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2006	1.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2006 (b)	14.8%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2006	66.4%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	54.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	11.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	17.9%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	24.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	25.5
Housing units, 2006	126,316,181
Homeownership rate, 2000	66.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	26.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$119,600
Households, 2000	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.59
Median household income, 2004	\$44,334
Per capita money income, 1999	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	12.7%
Business QuickFacts	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2005	7,499,702
Private nonfarm employment, 2005	116,317,003

Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2005	2.0%
Nonemployer establishments, 2005	20,392,068
Total number of firms, 2002	22,974,655
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	6.8%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	28.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	3,916,136,712
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	4,634,755,112
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	3,056,421,997
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$10,615
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	449,498,718
Building permits, 2006	1,838,903
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	2,143,781,727 ¹

Geography QuickFacts	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	3,537,438.44
Persons per square mile, 2000	79.6

1: Includes data not distributed by state.

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report
Last Revised: Wednesday, 02-Jan-2008 15:10:39 EST

ATTACHMENT SE-20/44
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
SUMMARY OF PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS
WITH BLN AREA SERVICE PROVIDERS
JUNE 2008

Tennessee Valley Authority

Summary of Personal Communications with BLN Area Service Providers

June 2008

BLN AREA SERVICE PROVIDER INFORMATION

- **Contact: (256) 574-1515**

Business and Plant Manager, Water World LLC

Request:

Information on Scottsboro's drinking water; current utilization of the plant, sales to other systems, and percent of operational cost covered by taxpayer; service expansion and past experience with expansion.

Response:

There are two drinking water treatment plants (one on the northeast side, one on the southeast side), each at 4 Mgd, although with reserves they each have higher capacity rates of 6 Mgd. Both plants receive water from the Tennessee River. They also have ground storage tanks to store and pressurize water supplies. There are currently no problems with current system capabilities and there is adequate supply. The water is sold to following: Hollywood, Cumberland Mountain Authority (100 percent), Jackson County Water Authority (100 percent) and Swearingen Water System (50 percent). Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Section/Dutton have their own water systems.

The system currently runs at 75 percent capacity during peak operating times and an average of 50 percent capacity per day. This includes all of the water sold to other water systems. Customers pay for approximately 100 percent of the operating cost. Occasionally the system receives grants, but these provide minimal amounts of money.

Reaching a capacity of 80 to 85 percent would prompt expansion of facility, but the first step would be to increase filter capacity from 2 ft/min to 3 ft/min, which would provide a 50 percent increase. They would have to add pumping capacity, and the facility is already positioning itself to upgrade by taking intermediate steps. Peak days only last a few days, and the Manager does not foresee an expansion of the facility based on an increase in population due to construction, and indicated it depends somewhat on the economy. The plant has experienced a decrease in demand over the last 6 to 8 years. Drought has had some impact; however, they have not had to impose any restrictions on water use. Money for upgrades would come from (1) Lobby Washington/Special appropriations (2) revenue bonds. Scottsboro sells water to rural communities such as Hollywood. In the 1960s there was an increased demand due to the influx of textile industries, so the second plant was built to meet that demand. After the 1980s when those textile facilities left the area, the decision was made to continue running the second plant instead of shutting the facility down. Currently both plants are operating. One operates during the daytime hours and one operates during the night-time hours. The plants run more in the summer during peak usage. They

would need to run 24 hours for 30 days in the winter time (February) before being able to qualify to expand facility to increase the capacity.

- **Contact: (256) 574-1515**

Business and Plant Manager, Water World LLC

Request:

Information on Scottsboro's wastewater treatment plant.

Response:

There is one water treatment plant at 5 Mgd. Currently, the plant is using 4 Mgd. The plant has a permit whereby modifications could increase capacity to 15 Mgd, but there are no current plans to expand the facility. Eighty-five percent of city residents are connected to, or have the capability to connect to, city sewers. The town of Hollywood (256-574-5603) has its own facility. Stevenson (256-437-0277), Bridgeport (256-495-2471), and Woodville (256-776-2860) rely on septic tank systems.

- **Contact: (256) 495-2594**

Operator Bridgeport wastewater treatment facility

Request:

Information on Bridgeport's wastewater treatment facility.

Response:

The facility has an aerated lagoon system, a capacity of 1.5 Mgd, and operates near capacity. There are no immediate plans for expansion. The facility is old.

- **Contact: (256) 599-4653**

Manager, Hollywood wastewater treatment facility

Request:

Information on Hollywood's wastewater treatment facility.

Response:

The facility uses 125,000 gpd and has plans to expand capacity to twice its size. Hollywood is in the process of connecting to the Scottsboro facility so they can share responsibilities; Hollywood buys water from Scottsboro whose drinking water is from the Tennessee River. The facility was built in 1993 and is utilized

50 percent in the summer and 75 percent in the winter. Currently, there are 230 customers connected to the facility.

- **Contact: (256) 437-0277**

General Manager, Stevenson Wastewater Treatment Facility

Request:

Information on Stevenson's wastewater treatment facility.

Response:

The facility has the capability for 750,000 gpd, but is currently running 500,000 gpd with no plans to expand. If located within 200 ft. of the system, one must connect (other connect to septic system).

- **Contact: (256) 776-2860**

Clerk – Treasurer, Town of Woodville

Request:

Information on Woodville's wastewater treatment facility.

Response:

Facility has the capacity to run 25,000 gpd and serves part of the town. Approximately 100 people are connected to the system. Woodville is planning to rehabilitate two small lift stations and repair electricity at main plant. There is only one subdivision built on the system. The facility is 20 years old.

- **Contact: (256) 574-4468**

Chief of Police, Scottsboro Police Department

Request:

Information on the Scottsboro Police Department; information regarding service expansion and past experience with expansion .

Response:

Forty-five of the Scottsboro officers are sworn deputies. Hollywood, Section, Woodville and Skyline have one officer in each town. Stevenson has five officers and Bridgeport has seven officers. The city jurisdiction extends to 3 mi. beyond city limit.

There is a need currently for more officers in the community. It is up to city leaders/council to approve more funding to hire more officers. With an increase in population, the demand rises and city council would be approached to expand facilities. The last year that an officer was hired under city fiscal budget was in 1994. Starting in 1995, officers are hired under grants that vary in length. Once that grant has expired, the department absorbs the cost of the officers and keeps the officers on staff.

- **Contact: (256) 574-2610**

Office Clerk, Jackson County Sheriff's Office

Request:

Information on the Jackson County Sheriff's Office.

Response:

Jackson County could use some more police officers but does not have the funds to hire more. There are 34 officers. There is one county jail and no plans to expand. Bridgeport and Hollywood have three officers. Stevenson and Woodville have two to three officers. Pisgah has two officers. Scottsboro has a jail. Skyline has one full-time and several part-time officers.

- **Contact: (256) 632-6455**

President, Jackson County Volunteer Firefighter Association

Request:

Information from the Jackson County Volunteer Firefighter Association.

Response:

The association adds volunteers as needed and may add a new station. There are 25 fire departments in the county, and every fire department is a class 8 or less; two are class 9.

- **Contact: (256) 574-2617**

Office Manager, Scottsboro Fire Department

Request:

Information on the Jackson County Fire Department; information on Scottsboro Fire Department service expansion and past experience with expansion.

Response:

Scottsboro is the only fire department that pays firefighters. There are 35 Scottsboro firefighters, five pumpers, one ladder truck, one brush truck and one service truck. Hollywood is a volunteer-based fire department with 14 volunteers, one brush truck, three pumpers and one response vehicle. Hollywood fire department would be the first to respond to a fire at BLN with Scottsboro as backup. The entire county is covered by radio communications.

Whether the need to expand would occur is dependent on where the construction and operations workers would settle in the community. Coverage is good throughout Scottsboro with the exception of the west side, which currently needs a station added. Funds come from the yearly budget. The Scottsboro Fire Department has never had to shut a station down or move personnel due to the out-migration of population, and do not see it happening when the downturn (bust) would occur after the construction phase.

- **Contact: (256) 259-4444**

Marketing Coordinator, Highlands Medical Center

Request:

Information from the Highlands Medical Center.

Response:

The medical center has 41 doctors, 600 employees (including nursing home employees), 75 beds (licensed for 170), and 50 nursing home.

ATTACHMENT SE-21-A
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION – STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
“REPORT CARD FOR 2005 – 2006, SCOTTSBORO CITY”
(NO DATE)

**Alabama Department of Education
State Board of Education**

**“Report Card for 2005-2006
Scottsboro City”**

(no date)



State Board of Education School Report Card for 2005-2006

Scottsboro City

State Board of Education Members

Gov. Bob Riley, Board President
Randy McKinney, President Pro Tem, District 1
Betty Peters, District 2
Stephanie Bell, District 3
Dr. Ethel Hall, Vice President Emerita, District 4
Ella Bell, District 5
David F. Byers, Jr., District 6
Sandra Ray, Vice President, District 7
Dr. Mary Jane Caylor, District 8
Joseph B. Morton, Superintendent of Education

Superintendent

Dr. Judith L Berry

School Board Members

Mr. Howard Hill
Mr. Jerry Coleman
Mr. Robbie Copenhaver
Mr. Donald Hodges
Dr. Judy Mccrary

Scottsboro City
305 S Scott Street
Scottsboro, AL 35768-2642
(256) 218-2100

*Report cards are prepared by the Alabama Department of Education.
For more information including a glossary of terms, grading scales, and
detailed data, visit the SDE Web site Accountability Reporting System at:
<http://www.alsde.edu/Accountability/preAccountability.asp>*

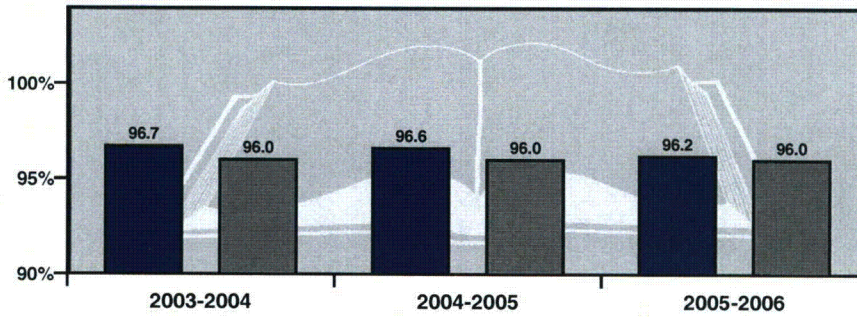
GENERAL INFORMATION

Average Daily Membership

This is the average number of students on attendance rolls during the first 20 days of school after Labor Day.

Year	ADM
2005-2006	2,710.8
2004-2005	2,770.8
2003-2004	2,772.9

■ % System ■ % State



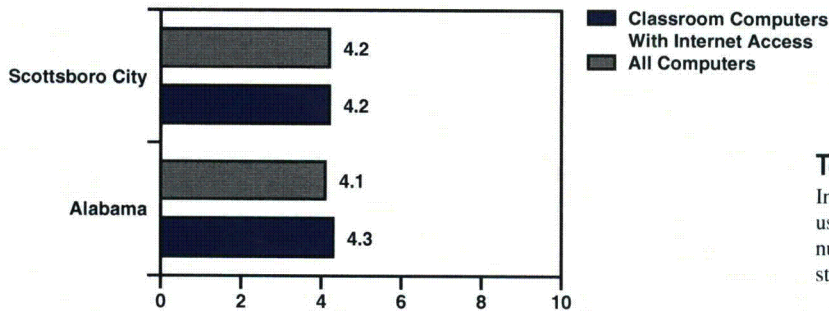
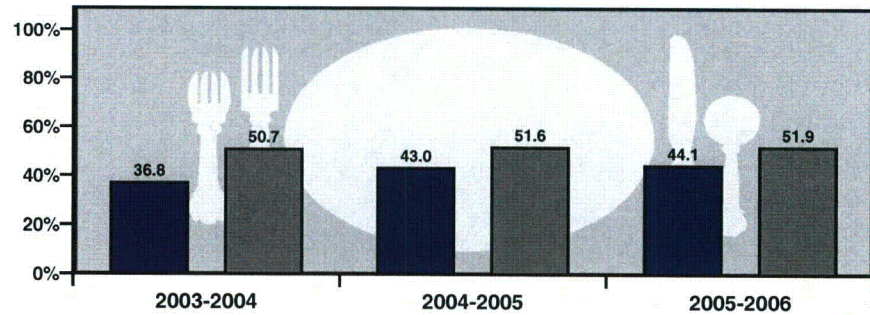
Average Daily Attendance

This is the percent of students that attend school each day.

■ % System ■ % State

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals

This is the percent of students that applied for and were approved as reported on the Fall Attendance Report. It is an indicator of poverty.



Technology

Internet access and computer use in schools. A lower number indicates greater student access to technology.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Teacher Qualifications

This table shows the percentage of teachers holding each level of certification as issued by the Alabama Department of Education for this school system in 2005-2006.

6-Year (Class AA) through Doctorate	Master's Degree (Class A)	Bachelor's Degree (Class B)	Alternative	Emergency
10.2%	53.2%	35.6%	0.0%	0.9%

Percentage of All Elementary and Secondary Teachers with Alternative or Emergency Certification	0.9%
---	------

Staffing

Each school is staffed with full- and part-time faculty and staff. In 2005-2006, this school system employed the following professionals.

	System	State
Teachers	183.8	47,319
Counselors	7.7	1,814
Librarians	6.0	1,404
Administrators	9.8	2,601
Nurses	1.0	765
Instruction Assistants	30.0	6,774
Other (certified)	4.3	1,778
Support Staff	136.4	29,083

Safety & Discipline

The following table shows the types of discipline problems that have occurred at this school system and what actions were taken in 2005-2006.

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents Reported	Action Taken		
		Suspension	Expulsion	Sent to Alternative School
Assault	4	3	0	0
Bomb Threat	0	0	0	0
Drug Related	9	9	0	1
Weapon Related	4	3	0	1

Career / Tech Education

Business/Industry Certification (BIC) is a means of assisting career/technical education programs to improve by setting standards against which all programs can measure progress. The goal is for all programs to remain in compliance with business/industry standards. The number indicates the percentage of programs that remain in compliance. The letter grade measures whether or not these programs are on track to meet that goal.

Programs Achieving Business/Industry Certification	2005-2006	
	Rate	Grade
	80.00%	B

Percent of High School Students Enrolled in Career / Tech Classes

This is the percentage of students in Grades 9-12 who are enrolled in career and technical education coursework as compared to the overall student population in Grades 9-12.

Percent of Students Enrolled in Career / Tech Classes 2005-2006	System	State
	75.03%	53.87%

Percent of Positive Placements in Career / Tech

This represents the percentage of students who completed a career/technical program of studies and took a job in a related field or enrolled in post-secondary studies.

Percent of Positive Placements 2004-2005	System	State
	91.67%	84.87%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Highly Qualified Teachers

This is the percent of teachers that are teaching and the percent of classes taught in a core subject for which the teacher is highly qualified by the State of Alabama as required by the federal legislation known as: No Child Left Behind.

CLASSES	Total Classes		Current Percentage Taught By Highly Qualified Teachers		Current Percentage Not Taught By Highly Qualified Teachers	
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
ALL SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	473	446	88.6	93.5	11.4	6.5
Secondary Classes	281	233	91.8	86.3	8.2	13.7
TOTAL CLASSES	754	679	89.8	91.0	10.2	9.0
LOW POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Classes	175	101	90.9	86.1	9.1	13.9
TOTAL CLASSES	175	101	90.9	86.1	9.1	13.9
HIGH POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Classes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
TOTAL CLASSES	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

TEACHERS	Total Teachers		Current Percentage Highly Qualified Teachers		Current Percentage Not Highly Qualified Teachers	
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
ALL SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	327	99	87.5	90.9	12.5	9.1
Secondary Teachers	61	65	82.0	80.0	18.0	20.0
TOTAL TEACHERS	388	164	86.6	86.6	13.4	13.4
LOW POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Teachers	39	35	76.9	82.9	23.1	17.1
TOTAL TEACHERS	39	35	76.9	82.9	23.1	17.1
HIGH POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Teachers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
TOTAL TEACHERS	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Total Surveyed		Received High Quality Professional Development		Did Not Receive High Quality Professional Development		PCT With Professional Development	
2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
21	128	20	120	1	8	95.24	93.75

Total Instructional Paraprofessionals		Total Qualified		Total Not Qualified		PCT Qualified	
2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
18	19	16	19	2	0	88.89	100.00

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data

State Accountability in Alabama is based on the federal law known as the "No Child Left Behind" Act (NCLB) of 2001. NCLB uses the term Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) to describe whether a school or system has met its annual accountability goals.

COMPONENTS OF AYP	
1.	Annual Goals for Reading and Mathematics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher
2.	Participation Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students participating in assessments
3.	Indicators Affecting Academic Proficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance • Graduation Rate (or improvement on the Dropout Rate)

ASSESSMENTS USED IN DETERMINING AYP	
Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test (ARMT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading: Grades 3-8 • Mathematics: Grades 3-8 	
Alabama High School Graduation Exam (AHSGE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading: Grade 11 • Mathematics: Grade 11 	
Alabama Alternate Assessment (AAA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading: Grades 3-8 and 11 • Mathematics: Grades 3-8 and 11 	

For more detail on the Alabama Accountability System, please reference the Accountability Interpretive Guide which can be found on the SDE Web site:

<http://www.alsde.edu/Accountability/preAccountability.asp>

Select the Accountability Reporting option on the home page. Then request the School Year:
2005-2006 Report: 2006 Interpretive Guide for State Accountability

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data – Summary

2006-2007 AYP Status: Made AYP
School Improvement Status: Not in School Improvement

	3-5 Grade Span	6-8 Grade Span	High School Grade Span	System AYP*
Met Reading AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Met Mathematics AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Academic Indicator AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

[†] Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Report for 03-05 Grade Span

This System Grade Span met 21 AYP Goals out of 21 (100.00%)

READING

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	100	Yes	21.23	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	-1.33	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	100	NA	~	NA
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	100	Yes	22.74	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	14.50	NA
White	99	Yes	21.29	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	13.67	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	17.97	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	99	Yes	25.89	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	2.27	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	100	NA	~	NA
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	98	Yes	20.26	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	26.38	NA
White	99	Yes	26.32	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	21.80	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	20.51	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	96.99	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Report for 06-08 Grade Span

This System Grade Span met 21 AYP Goals out of 21 (100.00%)

READING

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	99	Yes	24.75	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	-3.01	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	99	Yes	13.02	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	26.00	NA
White	98	Yes	26.22	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	~	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	98	Yes	18.60	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	98	Yes	40.50	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	22.21	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	97	Yes	22.87	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	42.00	NA
White	98	Yes	42.47	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	~	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	97	Yes	33.56	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	95.77	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

~ Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data – Report for High School

This System Grade Span met 13 AYP Goals out of 13 (100.00%)

READING

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	100	Yes	10.12	Yes
Special Education	100	NA	-24.00	NA
American Indian/Alaskan	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Black	100	NA	.38	NA
Hispanic	100	NA	~	NA
White	100	Yes	11.22	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Free/Reduced Meals	100	Yes	6.43	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	100	Yes	21.12	Yes
Special Education	100	NA	-13.00	NA
American Indian/Alaskan	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Black	100	NA	5.13	NA
Hispanic	100	NA	~	NA
White	100	Yes	22.96	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Free/Reduced Meals	100	Yes	15.30	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	85.34	N/A	Yes

~ Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

	READING											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 3												
All Students	209	99.52	0.96	5.26	40.67	53.11	55354	98.13	1.45	14.90	36.55	47.10
Special Education	25	100.00	8.00	20.00	44.00	28.00	6343	91.75	9.36	44.22	30.88	15.53
American Indian / Alaskan	***	***	***	***	***	***	418	98.58	0.72	8.37	35.41	55.50
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	587	93.77	0.85	6.81	25.04	67.29
Black	16	100.00	0.00	6.25	68.75	25.00	19403	97.93	2.03	23.17	44.67	30.13
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1828	95.06	4.38	26.42	39.39	29.81
White	181	99.45	1.10	4.42	38.67	55.80	32994	98.51	0.97	9.63	31.83	57.57
Male	106	99.07	1.89	4.72	47.17	46.23	28460	97.92	2.10	18.30	37.24	42.36
Female	103	100.00	0.00	5.83	33.98	60.19	26894	98.35	0.76	11.30	35.83	52.12
Free / Reduced Meals	96	98.97	2.08	8.33	51.04	38.54	30755	97.69	2.15	21.04	42.93	33.88
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1437	92.95	5.29	30.97	39.87	23.87
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	99.01	3.00	30.50	43.50	23.00
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	299	93.15	3.01	17.39	38.13	41.47
Grade 4												
All Students	210	99.06	0.48	7.62	28.10	63.81	54822	98.29	0.43	15.16	32.03	52.37
Special Education	15	88.24	6.67	26.67	46.67	20.00	6333	91.82	3.17	55.03	26.86	14.94
American Indian / Alaskan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	470	98.12	0.00	12.77	23.62	63.62
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	549	95.31	0.73	6.74	21.86	70.67
Black	18	100.00	0.00	0.00	38.89	61.11	19375	98.02	0.69	23.50	41.38	34.43
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1648	95.04	0.36	26.94	39.68	33.01
White	182	98.91	0.55	7.69	25.27	66.48	32679	98.67	0.29	9.80	26.41	63.50
Male	114	98.28	0.00	7.89	32.46	59.65	28273	97.97	0.63	19.02	33.24	47.12
Female	96	100.00	1.04	7.29	22.92	68.75	26549	98.62	0.23	11.05	30.75	57.96
Free / Reduced Meals	98	98.99	0.00	12.24	35.71	52.04	30035	97.90	0.65	21.86	39.23	38.26
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1272	92.85	0.71	32.23	41.12	25.94
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	186	94.90	1.08	25.81	39.78	33.33
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	327	95.89	0.92	20.49	33.94	44.65
Grade 5												
All Students	203	98.54	1.97	14.78	34.48	48.77	55864	98.18	2.07	17.22	31.01	49.70
Special Education	19	95.00	21.05	47.37	31.58	0.00	6526	91.29	14.22	50.74	23.20	11.84
American Indian / Alaskan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	543	98.55	1.29	14.55	27.26	56.91
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	519	95.76	0.19	8.67	21.00	70.13
Black	15	100.00	0.00	20.00	46.67	33.33	20138	98.07	2.89	26.01	38.57	32.54
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1591	93.70	5.28	26.15	32.94	35.64
White	182	98.38	2.20	14.29	34.07	49.45	32984	98.52	1.46	11.63	26.50	60.40
Male	98	98.00	3.06	19.39	34.69	42.86	28774	97.93	2.89	21.03	31.56	44.51
Female	105	99.06	0.95	10.48	34.29	54.29	27090	98.44	1.20	13.17	30.42	55.21
Free / Reduced Meals	90	100.00	4.44	22.22	46.67	26.67	30465	97.71	3.19	24.18	36.80	35.83
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1114	91.01	6.82	34.47	33.12	25.58
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	173	96.65	7.51	29.48	28.90	34.10
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	95.45	1.83	16.85	34.43	46.89

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MATHEMATICS

SYSTEM						STATE					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
208	99.05	4.33	17.31	28.37	50.00	55407	98.22	4.45	17.76	29.00	48.79
25	100.00	16.00	32.00	24.00	28.00	6327	91.52	21.46	33.63	23.60	21.31
***	***	***	***	***	***	419	98.82	2.86	13.37	24.58	59.19
***	***	***	***	***	***	613	97.92	0.49	8.81	19.25	71.45
15	93.75	6.67	40.00	33.33	20.00	19399	97.91	7.07	25.63	32.82	34.49
***	***	***	***	***	***	1869	97.19	8.03	25.41	30.71	35.85
181	99.45	4.42	14.36	28.73	52.49	32982	98.47	2.80	12.91	26.87	57.42
106	99.07	7.55	13.21	27.36	51.89	28474	97.97	5.49	18.31	28.46	47.75
102	99.03	0.98	21.57	29.41	48.04	26933	98.49	3.35	17.19	29.57	49.90
95	97.94	9.47	21.05	29.47	40.00	30783	97.78	6.48	23.75	32.12	37.65
***	***	***	***	***	***	1508	97.54	8.49	27.59	31.10	32.82
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	197	97.52	9.14	22.34	35.53	32.99
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	92.21	4.73	23.99	25.68	45.61
210	99.06	1.43	13.81	30.48	54.29	54832	98.30	1.58	20.43	27.86	50.13
15	88.24	13.33	46.67	20.00	20.00	6325	91.71	10.10	51.95	21.19	16.76
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	470	98.12	0.85	15.32	27.23	56.60
***	***	***	***	***	***	565	98.09	0.00	6.19	16.46	77.35
18	100.00	0.00	16.67	50.00	33.33	19365	97.97	2.50	30.10	31.60	35.79
***	***	***	***	***	***	1698	97.92	2.41	29.15	32.63	35.81
182	98.91	1.65	13.74	28.02	56.59	32632	98.53	1.02	14.57	25.60	58.81
114	98.28	1.75	11.40	34.21	52.63	28271	97.97	1.92	21.87	27.14	49.07
96	100.00	1.04	16.67	26.04	56.25	26561	98.67	1.22	18.90	28.63	51.25
98	98.99	3.06	17.35	38.78	40.82	30036	97.90	2.28	27.85	31.64	38.23
***	***	***	***	***	***	1342	97.96	2.83	32.12	32.41	32.64
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	191	97.45	2.09	24.61	36.65	36.65
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	325	95.31	4.00	22.46	30.15	43.38
203	98.54	0.49	26.11	37.93	35.47	55880	98.21	0.76	22.71	36.24	40.28
19	95.00	5.26	73.68	15.79	5.26	6517	91.16	5.34	61.61	23.40	9.65
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	543	98.55	0.37	18.23	36.83	44.57
***	***	***	***	***	***	530	97.79	0.19	8.68	21.32	69.81
15	100.00	0.00	26.67	66.67	6.67	20126	98.01	1.22	33.25	39.42	26.12
***	***	***	***	***	***	1660	97.76	1.20	33.67	36.27	28.86
182	98.38	0.55	26.37	35.71	37.36	32930	98.35	0.48	16.04	34.52	48.96
98	98.00	1.02	29.59	36.73	32.65	28774	97.93	1.03	25.61	35.63	37.72
105	99.06	0.00	22.86	39.05	38.10	27106	98.50	0.48	19.64	36.89	43.00
90	100.00	1.11	37.78	44.44	16.67	30490	97.79	1.14	30.99	39.48	28.40
***	***	***	***	***	***	1205	98.45	1.49	40.33	34.77	23.40
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	174	97.21	1.15	37.36	39.66	21.84
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	274	95.80	0.73	22.99	36.86	39.42

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

ALABAMA READING AND MATHEMATICS TEST

The Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test provides an assessment of students' mastery of the content contained in the Alabama Course of Study. The Reading and Mathematics Test was given in grades three through eight.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

		READING											
		SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
		Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 6													
All Students		210	97.67	0.00	15.24	20.48	64.29	56556	97.76	0.65	16.28	26.59	56.49
Special Education		27	93.10	0.00	59.26	7.41	33.33	6512	90.60	4.75	58.46	24.68	12.12
American Indian / Alaskan		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	510	98.46	0.20	12.16	20.98	66.67
Asian / Pacific Islander		***	***	***	***	***	***	507	95.66	0.99	8.68	16.57	73.77
Black		22	100.00	0.00	31.82	31.82	36.36	20745	97.28	0.93	25.09	35.31	38.67
Hispanic		***	***	***	***	***	***	1509	94.31	1.13	25.91	30.22	42.74
White		182	98.38	0.00	12.64	18.68	68.68	33218	98.24	0.45	10.52	21.23	67.80
Male		104	100.00	0.00	20.19	25.00	54.81	29042	97.41	0.95	20.77	27.69	50.59
Female		106	95.50	0.00	10.38	16.04	73.58	27514	98.13	0.32	11.53	25.43	62.72
Free / Reduced Meals		87	95.60	0.00	25.29	34.48	40.23	30362	97.21	0.99	23.44	33.23	42.34
Limited-English Proficient		***	***	***	***	***	***	907	89.45	2.09	38.70	33.19	26.02
Migrant		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	93.75	4.00	34.67	26.67	34.67
Displaced		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	590	95.78	1.69	17.97	28.98	51.36
Grade 7													
All Students		192	95.52	1.04	27.60	27.08	44.27	58550	97.17	1.18	24.47	33.64	40.70
Special Education		24	82.76	4.17	91.67	4.17	0.00	6963	89.73	7.41	67.79	19.40	5.40
American Indian / Alaskan		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	549	98.74	0.73	18.21	31.33	49.73
Asian / Pacific Islander		***	***	***	***	***	***	452	95.97	0.00	14.38	25.22	60.40
Black		22	95.65	0.00	59.09	36.36	4.55	21745	96.44	1.90	35.64	38.70	23.76
Hispanic		***	***	***	***	***	***	1439	93.26	2.57	37.60	34.61	25.23
White		162	95.29	1.23	23.46	25.93	49.38	34287	97.80	0.69	17.09	30.54	51.68
Male		104	94.55	1.92	31.73	25.00	41.35	30268	96.61	1.82	30.74	33.03	34.42
Female		88	96.70	0.00	22.73	29.55	47.73	28282	97.78	0.50	17.77	34.30	47.42
Free / Reduced Meals		84	91.30	1.19	44.05	28.57	26.19	31399	96.31	1.79	33.99	37.75	26.47
Limited-English Proficient		***	***	***	***	***	***	881	89.71	3.52	52.21	31.67	12.60
Migrant		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	159	92.98	5.66	42.14	31.45	20.75
Displaced		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	488	94.57	1.43	25.00	36.07	37.50
Grade 8													
All Students		206	96.71	0.97	22.33	37.38	39.32	56822	97.00	1.10	27.15	38.69	33.06
Special Education		23	95.83	4.35	78.26	13.04	4.35	6740	89.60	7.37	69.84	19.35	3.44
American Indian / Alaskan		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	524	99.05	0.95	21.95	39.31	37.79
Asian / Pacific Islander		***	***	***	***	***	***	563	97.91	0.36	13.68	30.20	55.77
Black		24	100.00	0.00	41.67	41.67	16.67	20660	95.87	1.59	40.47	42.15	15.78
Hispanic		***	***	***	***	***	***	1318	93.21	1.97	36.49	36.65	24.89
White		173	96.65	1.16	19.08	36.42	43.35	33705	97.82	0.78	18.95	36.77	43.50
Male		103	95.37	1.94	29.13	37.86	31.07	29064	96.61	1.70	33.35	36.90	28.05
Female		103	98.10	0.00	15.53	36.89	47.57	27758	97.41	0.48	20.67	40.55	38.30
Free / Reduced Meals		96	96.97	2.08	34.38	40.63	22.92	29179	95.93	1.72	38.15	41.31	18.82
Limited-English Proficient		***	***	***	***	***	***	724	88.51	3.87	54.70	31.91	9.53
Migrant		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144	94.12	4.17	46.53	30.56	18.75
Displaced		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	520	94.89	2.31	32.50	39.04	26.15

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MATHEMATICS

SYSTEM						STATE					
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1		Level 3		Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1		Level 3	
		Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard			Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
211	98.14	0.00	21.80	36.97	41.23	56566	97.78	0.07	25.19	41.99	32.75
28	96.55	0.00	50.00	39.29	10.71	6491	90.30	0.45	70.19	24.19	5.18
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	507	97.88	0.39	13.81	39.05	46.75
***	***	***	***	***	***	518	97.74	0.00	7.14	25.87	66.99
21	95.45	0.00	52.38	33.33	14.29	20716	97.15	0.11	39.44	43.93	16.52
***	***	***	***	***	***	1558	97.38	0.06	33.31	44.09	22.53
182	98.38	0.00	17.03	37.91	45.05	33198	98.18	0.04	16.38	40.97	42.61
103	99.04	0.00	26.21	32.04	41.75	29046	97.42	0.10	27.25	40.23	32.42
108	97.30	0.00	17.59	41.67	40.74	27520	98.15	0.03	23.01	43.86	33.10
88	96.70	0.00	35.23	43.18	21.59	30370	97.23	0.10	35.37	44.96	19.57
***	***	***	***	***	***	986	97.24	0.20	42.49	40.67	16.63
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	96.25	0.00	39.61	41.56	18.83
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	586	95.13	0.17	24.06	46.93	28.84
191	95.02	0.00	42.41	31.41	26.18	58442	96.99	0.08	40.77	36.56	22.58
25	86.21	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	6915	89.11	0.55	85.37	12.25	1.84
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	546	98.20	0.00	32.42	42.12	25.46
***	***	***	***	***	***	457	97.03	0.00	13.35	27.57	59.08
22	95.65	0.00	77.27	13.64	9.09	21646	96.00	0.15	55.88	32.99	10.98
***	***	***	***	***	***	1505	97.54	0.00	52.09	33.95	13.95
161	94.71	0.00	38.51	33.54	27.95	34210	97.58	0.05	31.23	38.96	29.76
103	93.64	0.00	47.57	27.18	25.24	30203	96.40	0.10	45.34	33.98	20.58
88	96.70	0.00	36.36	36.36	27.27	28239	97.63	0.07	35.89	39.33	24.72
83	90.22	0.00	61.45	22.89	15.66	31321	96.07	0.12	53.49	34.71	11.68
***	***	***	***	***	***	956	97.35	0.10	62.13	26.99	10.77
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	164	95.91	0.00	62.80	26.22	10.98
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	489	94.77	0.00	42.33	40.49	17.18
208	97.65	0.00	25.48	57.21	17.31	56792	96.95	0.01	32.35	49.07	18.57
22	91.67	0.00	63.64	31.82	4.55	6715	89.27	0.06	77.14	21.30	1.50
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	521	98.49	0.00	24.57	54.32	21.11
***	***	***	***	***	***	568	98.78	0.00	10.56	36.09	53.35
24	100.00	0.00	58.33	41.67	0.00	20609	95.64	0.01	47.78	44.91	7.30
***	***	***	***	***	***	1375	97.24	0.00	40.65	49.67	9.67
174	97.21	0.00	21.26	58.62	20.11	33666	97.70	0.01	23.06	51.72	25.21
105	97.22	0.00	25.71	59.05	15.24	29041	96.54	0.01	35.99	46.04	17.96
103	98.10	0.00	25.24	55.34	19.42	27751	97.39	0.01	28.55	52.24	19.21
96	96.97	0.00	36.46	55.21	8.33	29177	95.93	0.01	44.25	47.60	8.15
***	***	***	***	***	***	795	97.19	0.00	52.08	39.25	8.68
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	149	97.39	0.00	47.65	40.27	12.08
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	520	94.89	0.00	31.35	55.58	13.08

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

ALABAMA READING AND MATHEMATICS TEST

The Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test provides an assessment of students' mastery of the content contained in the Alabama Course of Study. The Reading and Mathematics Test was given in grades three through eight.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Alabama High School Graduation Exam 2006

Students must pass the graduation exam to earn an Alabama High School diploma. This table shows the percent of 11th grade students that passed the Reading subtest and the Mathematics subtest of the exam. "Percent Passed Advanced" are those students who passed and exceeded academic content standards.

Grade 11	SYSTEM								STATE							
	Reading				Mathematics				Reading				Mathematics			
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced
All Students	156	100.00	68.59	22.44	156	100.00	75.64	16.03	45239	96.55	64.90	20.73	45247	96.57	65.22	18.39
Special Education	15	100.00	40.00	0.00	15	100.00	40.00	6.67	4026	85.26	31.57	1.52	4032	85.39	29.22	1.98
American Indian / Alaskan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	383	96.96	66.58	21.15	385	97.47	65.71	19.22
Asian / Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	449	91.82	54.79	30.73	445	91.00	44.94	48.76
Black	16	100.00	68.75	6.25	16	100.00	68.75	0.00	15426	95.07	67.44	7.93	15473	95.36	65.97	8.03
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	757	95.46	58.78	12.95	761	95.96	66.36	15.64
White	139	100.00	68.35	24.46	139	100.00	76.26	17.99	28189	97.50	63.82	27.77	28149	97.36	65.08	23.67
Male	79	100.00	65.82	20.25	79	100.00	72.15	17.72	22146	96.03	64.77	18.53	22137	95.99	63.04	18.39
Female	77	100.00	71.43	24.68	77	100.00	79.22	14.29	23093	97.05	65.02	22.85	23110	97.13	67.30	18.40
Free / Reduced Meals	48	100.00	77.08	8.33	48	100.00	79.17	4.17	17000	95.20	66.75	9.18	17029	95.36	65.95	8.73
Limited-English Proficient	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	92.64	40.73	2.32	300	92.02	59.67	14.67
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.68	N/A	N/A	75	98.68	50.67	14.67	75	98.68	68.00	17.33
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

Projected 4-year Dropout Rate

This table shows the percent of students in the 9th grade in 2004-2005 who are projected to leave school prior to graduation in 2008. The grade compares this school system to the state average. *Note: This is not an annual dropout rate.*

SYSTEM		STATE	
Projected Percent	Grade	Projected Percent	Grade
8.98	B	11.18	B-

ACT Test 2006

Most students planning to attend college take a college entrance exam. One of the best known is the ACT. This table shows the average of the highest ACT score for the entire senior class in this school and how it compares to the school system and state average. The Southeastern average is 20.2. The national average is 21.1

Grade 12	SYSTEM			STATE		
	Number Tested	Average Score	Grade	Number Tested	Average Score	Grade
	104	21.30	C+	26723	20.20	C

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Alabama Alternate Assessment 2006

The Alabama Alternate Assessment is designed for students with disabilities whose Individualized Education Program [IEP] team determines that the student will not participate in the regular state assessments.

	READING											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	
All Students	***	***	***	***	***	***	5277	0.73	6.77	9.68	40.34	43.21

	MATHEMATICS											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	
All Students	***	***	***	***	***	***	5328	0.73	7.00	10.94	41.61	40.45

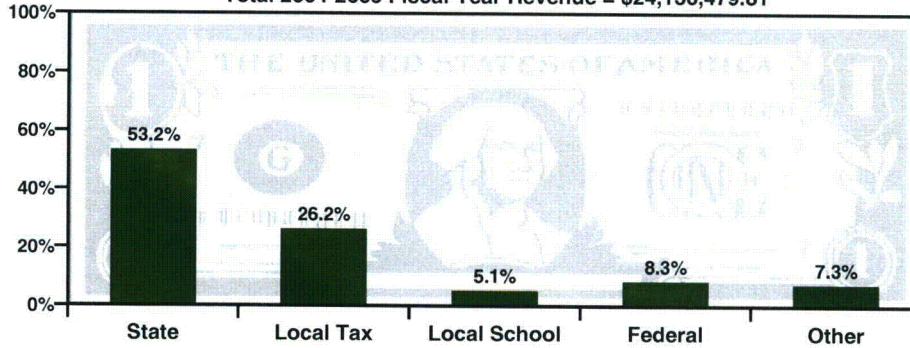
Alabama Direct Assessment of Writing 2006

Alabama students in grades five, seven, and ten are given the Alabama Direct Assessment of Writing each year to measure their writing skills. This table shows how well students met the performance standard of this test.

	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 5	199	96.60	3.02	50.75	38.69	7.54	54352	95.52	3.92	32.00	53.91	10.17
Grade 7	195	97.01	3.59	40.00	45.64	10.77	56711	94.12	6.40	33.59	50.80	9.21
Grade 10	198	97.54	4.04	22.73	47.98	25.25	48725	89.22	3.35	27.59	50.29	18.77

TAXPAYERS' REPORT - FISCAL YEAR 2005

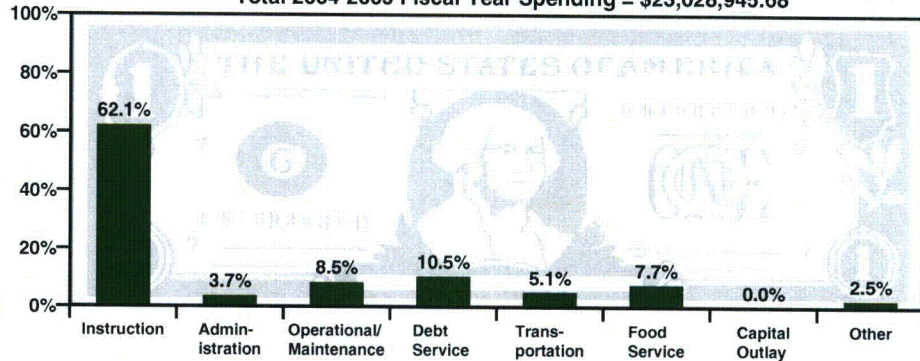
Total 2004-2005 Fiscal Year Revenue = \$24,130,479.81



Sources of School System Revenues

Total 2004-2005 Fiscal Year Spending = \$23,028,945.68

School System's Use of Funds



SOURCE of REVENUE	AMOUNT
Local School Revenue	\$1,219,202.45
Local Capital Projects Revenue	\$99,726.00
Other Local Revenue (includes local taxes)	\$6,216,935.46
Total Local Revenue	\$7,535,863.91

Local Revenue Breakdown

This table provides a breakdown of local revenues for fiscal year 2005. The revenue from local school projects / activities and the capital projects fund have been itemized to provide a more complete analysis of local fund sources.

Mills Equivalent

This is the total amount of revenue collected locally for public school purposes, divided by the value of one regular system mill of ad valorem tax. The state average is 32.87 mills equivalent.

This System	Grade
54.73	A

Spending per Student

The table below shows the spending per student for this school system. The letter grade compares the system's per student spending to the state, southeast, and nation.

Year	Amount	State	Southeast	Nation
2003-2004	\$6,919.35	C+	C-	D
2004-2005	\$7,173.77	B-	C	D+

A = Excellent

B = Good

C = Average

D = Poor

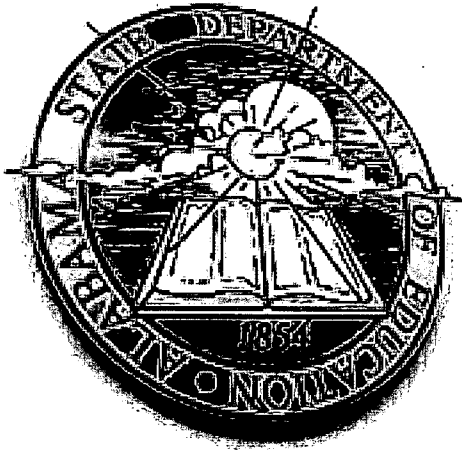
F = Fail

ATTACHMENT SE-21-B
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION – STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
“REPORT CARD FOR 2005 – 2006, JACKSON COUNTY”
(NO DATE)

**Alabama Department of Education
State Board of Education**

**“Report Card for 2005-2006
Jackson County”**

(no date)



State Board of Education School Report Card for 2005-2006

Jackson County

State Board of Education Members

Gov. Bob Riley, Board President
Randy McKinney, President Pro Tem, District 1
Betty Peters, District 2
Stephanie Bell, District 3
Dr. Ethel Hall, Vice President Emerita, District 4
Ella Bell, District 5
David F. Byers, Jr., District 6
Sandra Ray, Vice President, District 7
Dr. Mary Jane Caylor, District 8
Joseph B. Morton, Superintendent of Education

Superintendent

Mr. Jerry W Jeffery

School Board Members

Mrs. Brenda K Brown
Mr. Jimmy Buff
Mrs. Elizabeth Cooley
Mr. Kenneth Storey
Mr. Ralph Sisk

Jackson County
16003 AL Highway 35
Scottsboro, AL 35768
(256) 259-9500

*Report cards are prepared by the Alabama Department of Education.
For more information including a glossary of terms, grading scales, and
detailed data, visit the SDE Web site Accountability Reporting System at:
<http://www.alsde.edu/Accountability/preAccountability.asp>*

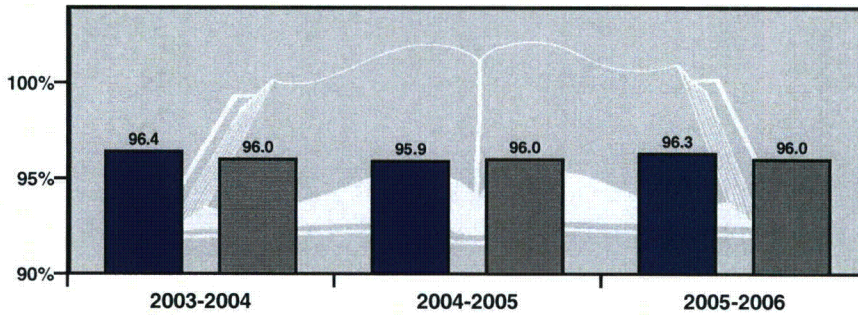
GENERAL INFORMATION

Average Daily Membership

This is the average number of students on attendance rolls during the first 20 days of school after Labor Day.

Year	ADM
2005-2006	6,037.1
2004-2005	6,051.7
2003-2004	6,125.4

■ % System ■ % State



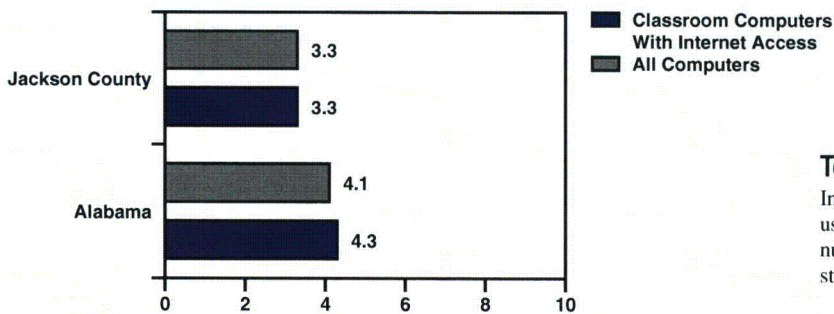
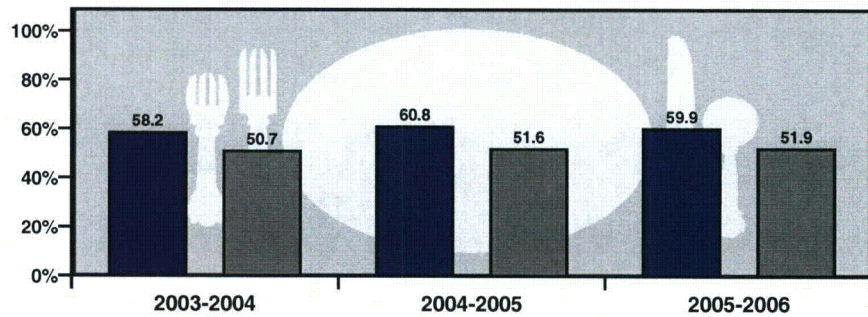
Average Daily Attendance

This is the percent of students that attend school each day.

■ % System ■ % State

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Meals

This is the percent of students that applied for and were approved as reported on the Fall Attendance Report. It is an indicator of poverty.



Technology

Internet access and computer use in schools. A lower number indicates greater student access to technology.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Teacher Qualifications

This table shows the percentage of teachers holding each level of certification as issued by the Alabama Department of Education for this school system in 2005-2006.

6-Year (Class AA) through Doctorate	Master's Degree (Class A)	Bachelor's Degree (Class B)	Alternative	Emergency
9.0%	57.9%	32.1%	0.4%	0.6%

Percentage of All Elementary and Secondary Teachers with Alternative or Emergency Certification	1.1%
---	------

Staffing

Each school is staffed with full- and part-time faculty and staff. In 2005-2006, this school system employed the following professionals.

	System	State
Teachers	397.4	47,319
Counselors	17.0	1,814
Librarians	17.5	1,404
Administrators	25.5	2,601
Nurses	13.5	765
Instruction Assistants	13.0	6,774
Other (certified)	17.0	1,778
Support Staff	276.0	29,083

Safety & Discipline

The following table shows the types of discipline problems that have occurred at this school system and what actions were taken in 2005-2006.

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents Reported	Action Taken		
		Suspension	Expulsion	Sent to Alternative School
Assault	11	0	0	7
Bomb Threat	0	0	0	0
Drug Related	26	0	0	30
Weapon Related	8	0	0	8

Career / Tech Education

Business/Industry Certification (BIC) is a means of assisting career/technical education programs to improve by setting standards against which all programs can measure progress. The goal is for all programs to remain in compliance with business/industry standards. The number indicates the percentage of programs that remain in compliance. The letter grade measures whether or not these programs are on track to meet that goal.

Programs Achieving Business/Industry Certification	2005-2006	
	Rate	Grade
	100.0%	A

Percent of High School Students Enrolled in Career / Tech Classes

This is the percentage of students in Grades 9-12 who are enrolled in career and technical education coursework as compared to the overall student population in Grades 9-12.

Percent of Students Enrolled in Career / Tech Classes 2005-2006	System	State
	66.42%	53.87%

Percent of Positive Placements in Career / Tech

This represents the percentage of students who completed a career/technical program of studies and took a job in a related field or enrolled in post-secondary studies.

Percent of Positive Placements 2004-2005	System	State
	80.19%	84.87%

GENERAL INFORMATION

Highly Qualified Teachers

This is the percent of teachers that are teaching and the percent of classes taught in a core subject for which the teacher is highly qualified by the State of Alabama as required by the federal legislation known as: No Child Left Behind.

CLASSES	Total Classes		Current Percentage Taught By Highly Qualified Teachers		Current Percentage Not Taught By Highly Qualified Teachers	
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
ALL SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	811	912	83.1	97.5	16.9	2.5
Secondary Classes	540	417	86.1	88.0	13.9	12.0
TOTAL CLASSES	1,351	1,301	84.3	94.9	15.7	5.1
LOW POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Classes	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
TOTAL CLASSES	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
HIGH POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Classes	94	48	67.0	93.8	33.0	6.2
Secondary Classes	18	159	55.6	96.9	44.4	3.1
TOTAL CLASSES	112	207	65.2	96.1	34.8	3.9

TEACHERS	Total Teachers		Current Percentage Highly Qualified Teachers		Current Percentage Not Highly Qualified Teachers	
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006	2004-2005	2005-2006
ALL SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	589	209	80.3	96.2	19.7	3.8
Secondary Teachers	153	143	79.1	82.5	20.9	17.5
TOTAL TEACHERS	742	352	80.1	90.6	19.9	9.4
LOW POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Secondary Teachers	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
TOTAL TEACHERS	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
HIGH POVERTY SCHOOLS						
Elementary Teachers	83	14	63.9	85.7	36.1	14.3
Secondary Teachers	13	43	53.9	93.0	46.1	7.0
TOTAL TEACHERS	96	57	62.5	91.2	37.5	8.8

High Quality Professional Development							
Total Surveyed		Received High Quality Professional Development		Did Not Receive High Quality Professional Development		PCT With Professional Development	
2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
25	332	20	332	5	0	80.00	100.00

Instructional Paraprofessionals in Title I-Funded Schools							
Total Instructional Paraprofessionals		Total Qualified		Total Not Qualified		PCT Qualified	
2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06	2004-05	2005-06
34	36	23	33	11	3	67.65	91.67

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data

State Accountability in Alabama is based on the federal law known as the "No Child Left Behind" Act (NCLB) of 2001. NCLB uses the term Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) to describe whether a school or system has met its annual accountability goals.

COMPONENTS OF AYP

1. Annual Goals for Reading and Mathematics
 - Percentage of students scoring proficient or higher
2. Participation Rate
 - Percentage of students participating in assessments
3. Indicators Affecting Academic Proficiency
 - Attendance
 - Graduation Rate (or improvement on the Dropout Rate)

ASSESSMENTS USED IN DETERMINING AYP

- Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test (ARMT)
 - Reading: Grades 3-8
 - Mathematics: Grades 3-8
- Alabama High School Graduation Exam (AHSGE)
 - Reading: Grade 11
 - Mathematics: Grade 11
- Alabama Alternate Assessment (AAA)
 - Reading: Grades 3-8 and 11
 - Mathematics: Grades 3-8 and 11

For more detail on the Alabama Accountability System, please reference the Accountability Interpretive Guide which can be found on the SDE Web site:

<http://www.alsde.edu/Accountability/preAccountability.asp>

Select the Accountability Reporting option on the home page. Then request the School Year: 2005-2006 Report: 2006 Interpretive Guide for State Accountability

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Summary

2006-2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

School Improvement Status: Not in School Improvement

	3-5 Grade Span	6-8 Grade Span	High School Grade Span	System AYP*
Met Reading AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Met Mathematics AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional Academic Indicator AYP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

† Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Report for 03-05 Grade Span

This System Grade Span met 25 AYP Goals out of 25 (100.00%)

READING

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	100	Yes	20.75	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	-2.01	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	100	Yes	19.54	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	100	Yes	15.24	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	16.58	NA
White	99	Yes	21.25	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	11.38	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	18.86	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	99	Yes	28.95	Yes
Special Education	98	Yes	8.46	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	99	Yes	31.48	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	100	Yes	17.86	Yes
Hispanic	97	NA	23.67	NA
White	99	Yes	29.28	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	95	NA	18.00	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	26.67	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	97.31	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Report for 06-08 Grade Span

This System Grade Span met 25 AYP Goals out of 25 (100.00%)

READING

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	99	Yes	27.25	Yes
Special Education	96	Yes	2.45	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	99	Yes	29.67	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	98	Yes	20.56	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	17.05	NA
White	99	Yes	27.32	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	~	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	24.91	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006–2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	99	Yes	42.10	Yes
Special Education	96	Yes	18.42	Yes
American Indian/Alaskan	99	Yes	46.67	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	100	NA	~	NA
Black	98	Yes	29.92	Yes
Hispanic	100	NA	30.84	NA
White	99	Yes	42.18	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	100	NA	~	NA
Free/Reduced Meals	99	Yes	40.08	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	96.93	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STATE ACCOUNTABILITY

Adequate Yearly Progress Status for 2006-2007 Based on School Year 2005-2006 Data — Report for High School

This System Grade Span met 17 AYP Goals out of 17 (100.00%)

READING

2006-2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	98	Yes	8.03	Yes
Special Education	97	NA	-41.41	NA
American Indian/Alaskan	98	Yes	6.24	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Black	100	NA	-10.92	NA
Hispanic	100	NA	-	NA
White	98	Yes	9.20	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Free/Reduced Meals	98	Yes	5.94	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

MATHEMATICS

2006-2007 AYP Status: Made AYP

Student Group	Percent Participation Goal = 95.00%	Met Participation Goal	Proficiency Index Goal = 0.00	Met Proficiency Goal*
All Students	98	Yes	17.23	Yes
Special Education	100	NA	-24.79	NA
American Indian/Alaskan	100	Yes	17.48	Yes
Asian/Pacific Islander	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Black	100	NA	-7.62	NA
Hispanic	100	NA	-	NA
White	98	Yes	18.06	Yes
Limited-English Proficient	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Free/Reduced Meals	98	Yes	13.03	Yes
Displaced	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

Additional Academic Indicators

Student Group	Attendance Rate Goal = 95.00%	Attendance Rate Previous Year	Met Attendance AYP*	Graduation Rate Goal = 90.00%	Graduation Rate Previous Year	Met Graduation Rate AYP**
All Students	N/A	N/A	N/A	82.13	N/A	Yes

* Not reported, less than 10 students (protects confidentiality).
NA = Not in AYP, less than 40 students (ensures reliability).

* AYP is met if the goal is met or the goal is within the confidence interval (ensures reliability).
** AYP is met if the goal is met or there is improvement from the previous year.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

	READING											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 3												
All Students	436	99.32	0.46	8.94	34.63	55.96	55354	98.13	1.45	14.90	36.55	47.10
Special Education	29	93.55	6.90	44.83	20.69	27.59	6343	91.75	9.36	44.22	30.88	15.53
American Indian / Alaskan	44	100.00	0.00	6.82	13.64	79.55	418	98.58	0.72	8.37	35.41	55.50
Asian / Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	587	93.77	0.85	6.81	25.04	67.29
Black	18	100.00	0.00	5.56	44.44	50.00	19403	97.93	2.03	23.17	44.67	30.13
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1828	95.06	4.38	26.42	39.39	29.81
White	365	99.18	0.55	9.04	36.16	54.25	32994	98.51	0.97	9.63	31.83	57.57
Male	230	99.57	0.87	12.17	38.26	48.70	28460	97.92	2.10	18.30	37.24	42.36
Female	206	99.04	0.00	5.34	30.58	64.08	26894	98.35	0.76	11.30	35.83	52.12
Free / Reduced Meals	285	99.30	0.70	12.28	38.25	48.77	30755	97.69	2.15	21.04	42.93	33.88
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1437	92.95	5.29	30.97	39.87	23.87
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200	99.01	3.00	30.50	43.50	23.00
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	299	93.15	3.01	17.39	38.13	41.47
Grade 4												
All Students	468	98.73	0.00	10.90	30.56	58.55	54822	98.29	0.43	15.16	32.03	52.37
Special Education	29	93.55	0.00	55.17	24.14	20.69	6333	91.82	3.17	55.03	26.86	14.94
American Indian / Alaskan	44	100.00	0.00	13.64	25.00	61.36	470	98.12	0.00	12.77	23.62	63.62
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	549	95.31	0.73	6.74	21.86	70.67
Black	15	100.00	0.00	13.33	60.00	26.67	19375	98.02	0.69	23.50	41.38	34.43
Hispanic	13	92.86	0.00	23.08	38.46	38.46	1648	95.04	0.36	26.94	39.68	33.01
White	395	98.75	0.00	10.13	29.87	60.00	32679	98.67	0.29	9.80	26.41	63.50
Male	238	98.76	0.00	15.13	30.67	54.20	28273	97.97	0.63	19.02	33.24	47.12
Female	230	98.71	0.00	6.52	30.43	63.04	26549	98.62	0.23	11.05	30.75	57.96
Free / Reduced Meals	299	98.03	0.00	13.71	35.79	50.50	30035	97.90	0.65	21.86	39.23	38.26
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1272	92.85	0.71	32.23	41.12	25.94
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	186	94.90	1.08	25.81	39.78	33.33
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	327	95.89	0.92	20.49	33.94	44.65
Grade 5												
All Students	433	99.08	1.15	16.17	31.64	51.04	55864	98.18	2.07	17.22	31.01	49.70
Special Education	28	93.33	10.71	57.14	21.43	10.71	6526	91.29	14.22	50.74	23.20	11.84
American Indian / Alaskan	49	100.00	2.04	22.45	26.53	48.98	543	98.55	1.29	14.55	27.26	56.91
Asian / Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	519	95.76	0.19	8.67	21.00	70.13
Black	20	100.00	0.00	45.00	30.00	25.00	20138	98.07	2.89	26.01	38.57	32.54
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1591	93.70	5.28	26.15	32.94	35.64
White	358	98.90	1.12	13.41	32.12	53.35	32984	98.52	1.46	11.63	26.50	60.40
Male	239	99.17	0.84	18.41	32.22	48.54	28774	97.93	2.89	21.03	31.56	44.51
Female	194	98.98	1.55	13.40	30.93	54.12	27090	98.44	1.20	13.17	30.42	55.21
Free / Reduced Meals	269	98.90	1.86	19.70	34.94	43.49	30465	97.71	3.19	24.18	36.80	35.83
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	1114	91.01	6.82	34.47	33.12	25.58
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	173	96.65	7.51	29.48	28.90	34.10
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	273	95.45	1.83	16.85	34.43	46.89

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MATHEMATICS

SYSTEM						STATE					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
434	98.86	2.53	13.13	25.35	58.99	55407	98.22	4.45	17.76	29.00	48.79
29	93.55	13.79	34.48	24.14	27.59	6327	91.52	21.46	33.63	23.60	21.31
43	97.73	0.00	6.98	13.95	79.07	419	98.82	2.86	13.37	24.58	59.19
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	613	97.92	0.49	8.81	19.25	71.45
18	100.00	5.56	33.33	27.78	33.33	19399	97.91	7.07	25.63	32.82	34.49
***	***	***	***	***	***	1869	97.19	8.03	25.41	30.71	35.85
364	98.91	2.75	12.36	26.37	58.52	32982	98.47	2.80	12.91	26.87	57.42
229	99.13	3.49	13.54	24.45	58.52	28474	97.97	5.49	18.31	28.46	47.75
205	98.56	1.46	12.68	26.34	59.51	26933	98.49	3.35	17.19	29.57	49.90
283	98.61	3.18	17.31	28.27	51.24	30783	97.78	6.48	23.75	32.12	37.65
***	***	***	***	***	***	1508	97.54	8.49	27.59	31.10	32.82
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	197	97.52	9.14	22.34	35.53	32.99
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	296	92.21	4.73	23.99	25.68	45.61
467	98.52	0.43	11.13	25.05	63.38	54832	98.30	1.58	20.43	27.86	50.13
29	93.55	6.90	41.38	34.48	17.24	6325	91.71	10.10	51.95	21.19	16.76
44	100.00	0.00	13.64	20.45	65.91	470	98.12	0.85	15.32	27.23	56.60
***	***	***	***	***	***	565	98.09	0.00	6.19	16.46	77.35
15	100.00	0.00	20.00	33.33	46.67	19365	97.97	2.50	30.10	31.60	35.79
13	92.86	0.00	15.38	30.77	53.85	1698	97.92	2.41	29.15	32.63	35.81
394	98.50	0.51	10.41	25.13	63.96	32632	98.53	1.02	14.57	25.60	58.81
237	98.34	0.00	12.66	25.32	62.03	28271	97.97	1.92	21.87	27.14	49.07
230	98.71	0.87	9.57	24.78	64.78	26561	98.67	1.22	18.90	28.63	51.25
298	97.70	0.34	13.76	29.19	56.71	30036	97.90	2.28	27.85	31.64	38.23
***	***	***	***	***	***	1342	97.96	2.83	32.12	32.41	32.64
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	191	97.45	2.09	24.61	36.65	36.65
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	325	95.31	4.00	22.46	30.15	43.38
433	99.08	0.46	19.40	39.26	40.88	55880	98.21	0.76	22.71	36.24	40.28
28	93.33	0.00	75.00	10.71	14.29	6517	91.16	5.34	61.61	23.40	9.65
49	100.00	0.00	18.37	38.78	42.86	543	98.55	0.37	18.23	36.83	44.57
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	530	97.79	0.19	8.68	21.32	69.81
20	100.00	5.00	35.00	40.00	20.00	20126	98.01	1.22	33.25	39.42	26.12
***	***	***	***	***	***	1660	97.76	1.20	33.67	36.27	28.86
358	98.90	0.00	18.44	39.39	42.18	32930	98.35	0.48	16.04	34.52	48.96
239	99.17	0.84	17.57	38.49	43.10	28774	97.93	1.03	25.61	35.63	37.72
194	98.98	0.00	21.65	40.21	38.14	27106	98.50	0.48	19.64	36.89	43.00
269	98.90	0.74	25.28	39.78	34.20	30490	97.79	1.14	30.99	39.48	28.40
***	***	***	***	***	***	1205	98.45	1.49	40.33	34.77	23.40
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	174	97.21	1.15	37.36	39.66	21.84
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	274	95.80	0.73	22.99	36.86	39.42

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

ALABAMA READING AND MATHEMATICS TEST

The Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test provides an assessment of students' mastery of the content contained in the Alabama Course of Study. The Reading and Mathematics Test was given in grades three through eight.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

	READING											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1 Percent Not Meeting Standard	Level 2 Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Level 3 Percent Meeting Standard	Level 4 Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 6												
All Students	434	98.41	0.46	13.36	21.66	64.52	56556	97.76	0.65	16.28	26.59	56.49
Special Education	37	94.87	5.41	67.57	16.22	10.81	6512	90.60	4.75	58.46	24.68	12.12
American Indian / Alaskan	58	100.00	0.00	10.34	15.52	74.14	510	98.46	0.20	12.16	20.98	66.67
Asian / Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	507	95.66	0.99	8.68	16.57	73.77
Black	14	93.33	0.00	42.86	28.57	28.57	20745	97.28	0.93	25.09	35.31	38.67
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1509	94.31	1.13	25.91	30.22	42.74
White	356	98.34	0.56	12.08	21.91	65.45	33218	98.24	0.45	10.52	21.23	67.80
Male	206	98.10	0.00	16.50	22.82	60.68	29042	97.41	0.95	20.77	27.69	50.59
Female	228	98.70	0.88	10.53	20.61	67.98	27514	98.13	0.32	11.53	25.43	62.72
Free / Reduced Meals	269	98.18	0.74	16.36	26.39	56.51	30362	97.21	0.99	23.44	33.23	42.34
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	907	89.45	2.09	38.70	33.19	26.02
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150	93.75	4.00	34.67	26.67	34.67
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	590	95.78	1.69	17.97	28.98	51.36
Grade 7												
All Students	497	98.42	1.01	20.52	35.61	42.86	58550	97.17	1.18	24.47	33.64	40.70
Special Education	37	84.09	13.51	45.95	40.54	0.00	6963	89.73	7.41	67.79	19.40	5.40
American Indian / Alaskan	49	96.08	2.04	10.20	24.49	63.27	549	98.74	0.73	18.21	31.33	49.73
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	452	95.97	0.00	14.38	25.22	60.40
Black	19	100.00	0.00	31.58	47.37	21.05	21745	96.44	1.90	35.64	38.70	23.76
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	1439	93.26	2.57	37.60	34.61	25.23
White	420	98.59	0.95	21.19	36.19	41.67	34287	97.80	0.69	17.09	30.54	51.68
Male	249	97.65	1.20	24.50	36.55	37.75	30268	96.61	1.82	30.74	33.03	34.42
Female	248	99.20	0.81	16.53	34.68	47.98	28282	97.78	0.50	17.77	34.30	47.42
Free / Reduced Meals	316	98.44	1.27	24.68	38.92	35.13	31399	96.31	1.79	33.99	37.75	26.47
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	881	89.71	3.52	52.21	31.67	12.60
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	159	92.98	5.66	42.14	31.45	20.75
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	488	94.57	1.43	25.00	36.07	37.50
Grade 8												
All Students	464	98.72	0.43	18.53	40.95	40.09	56822	97.00	1.10	27.15	38.69	33.06
Special Education	53	92.98	3.77	66.04	24.53	5.66	6740	89.60	7.37	69.84	19.35	3.44
American Indian / Alaskan	62	100.00	0.00	16.13	40.32	43.55	524	99.05	0.95	21.95	39.31	37.79
Asian / Pacific Islander	***	***	***	***	***	***	563	97.91	0.36	13.68	30.20	55.77
Black	22	91.67	0.00	40.91	31.82	27.27	20660	95.87	1.59	40.47	42.15	15.78
Hispanic	10	100.00	0.00	50.00	20.00	30.00	1318	93.21	1.97	36.49	36.65	24.89
White	368	98.92	0.54	16.85	42.12	40.49	33705	97.82	0.78	18.95	36.77	43.50
Male	255	99.61	0.78	24.31	42.35	32.55	29064	96.61	1.70	33.35	36.90	28.05
Female	209	97.66	0.00	11.48	39.23	49.28	27758	97.41	0.48	20.67	40.55	38.30
Free / Reduced Meals	282	98.60	0.71	23.05	40.43	35.82	29179	95.93	1.72	38.15	41.31	18.82
Limited-English Proficient	***	***	***	***	***	***	724	88.51	3.87	54.70	31.91	9.53
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	144	94.12	4.17	46.53	30.56	18.75
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	520	94.89	2.31	32.50	39.04	26.15

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

MATHEMATICS

SYSTEM						STATE					
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1		Level 3		Number Tested	Percent Tested	Level 1		Level 3	
		Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard			Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
436	98.87	0.23	18.35	37.16	44.27	56566	97.78	0.07	25.19	41.99	32.75
37	94.87	2.70	75.68	18.92	2.70	6491	90.30	0.45	70.19	24.19	5.18
58	100.00	0.00	17.24	22.41	60.34	507	97.88	0.39	13.81	39.05	46.75
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	518	97.74	0.00	7.14	25.87	66.99
14	93.33	0.00	57.14	21.43	21.43	20716	97.15	0.11	39.44	43.93	16.52
***	***	***	***	***	***	1558	97.38	0.06	33.31	44.09	22.53
358	98.90	0.28	16.48	39.94	43.30	33198	98.18	0.04	16.38	40.97	42.61
208	99.05	0.48	18.27	37.98	43.27	29046	97.42	0.10	27.25	40.23	32.42
228	98.70	0.00	18.42	36.40	45.18	27520	98.15	0.03	23.01	43.86	33.10
270	98.54	0.37	22.59	42.22	34.81	30370	97.23	0.10	35.37	44.96	19.57
***	***	***	***	***	***	986	97.24	0.20	42.49	40.67	16.63
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	154	96.25	0.00	39.61	41.56	18.83
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	586	95.13	0.17	24.06	46.93	28.84
495	98.02	0.00	34.55	40.00	25.45	58442	96.99	0.08	40.77	36.56	22.58
36	81.82	0.00	77.78	19.44	2.78	6915	89.11	0.55	85.37	12.25	1.84
49	96.08	0.00	18.37	38.78	42.86	546	98.20	0.00	32.42	42.12	25.46
***	***	***	***	***	***	457	97.03	0.00	13.35	27.57	59.08
19	100.00	0.00	57.89	31.58	10.53	21646	96.00	0.15	55.88	32.99	10.98
***	***	***	***	***	***	1505	97.54	0.00	52.09	33.95	13.95
418	98.12	0.00	35.41	40.19	24.40	34210	97.58	0.05	31.23	38.96	29.76
248	97.25	0.00	39.52	38.71	21.77	30203	96.40	0.10	45.34	33.98	20.58
247	98.80	0.00	29.55	41.30	29.15	28239	97.63	0.07	35.89	39.33	24.72
314	97.82	0.00	40.76	39.49	19.75	31321	96.07	0.12	53.49	34.71	11.68
***	***	***	***	***	***	956	97.35	0.10	62.13	26.99	10.77
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	164	95.91	0.00	62.80	26.22	10.98
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	489	94.77	0.00	42.33	40.49	17.18
463	98.51	0.00	25.70	50.76	23.54	56792	96.95	0.01	32.35	49.07	18.57
53	92.98	0.00	77.36	20.75	1.89	6715	89.27	0.06	77.14	21.30	1.50
62	100.00	0.00	11.29	54.84	33.87	521	98.49	0.00	24.57	54.32	21.11
***	***	***	***	***	***	568	98.78	0.00	10.56	36.09	53.35
22	91.67	0.00	45.45	54.55	0.00	20609	95.64	0.01	47.78	44.91	7.30
10	100.00	0.00	60.00	30.00	10.00	1375	97.24	0.00	40.65	49.67	9.67
367	98.66	0.00	25.89	50.41	23.71	33666	97.70	0.01	23.06	51.72	25.21
255	99.61	0.00	29.02	50.59	20.39	29041	96.54	0.01	35.99	46.04	17.96
208	97.20	0.00	21.63	50.96	27.40	27751	97.39	0.01	28.55	52.24	19.21
281	98.25	0.00	27.40	54.45	18.15	29177	95.93	0.01	44.25	47.60	8.15
***	***	***	***	***	***	795	97.19	0.00	52.08	39.25	8.68
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	149	97.39	0.00	47.65	40.27	12.08
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	520	94.89	0.00	31.35	55.58	13.08

*** = Less than 10 students tested N/D = No Data Available N/A = Not Applicable N/R = Not Reported

ALABAMA READING AND MATHEMATICS TEST

The Alabama Reading and Mathematics Test provides an assessment of students' mastery of the content contained in the Alabama Course of Study. The Reading and Mathematics Test was given in grades three through eight.

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Alabama High School Graduation Exam 2006

Students must pass the graduation exam to earn an Alabama High School diploma. This table shows the percent of 11th grade students that passed the Reading subtest and the Mathematics subtest of the exam. "Percent Passed Advanced" are those students who passed and exceeded academic content standards.

Grade 11	SYSTEM								STATE							
	Reading				Mathematics				Reading				Mathematics			
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Passed	Percent Passed Advanced
All Students	402	97.34	67.66	20.90	402	97.34	67.91	16.67	45239	96.55	64.90	20.73	45247	96.57	65.22	18.39
Special Education	28	93.33	28.57	0.00	29	96.67	34.48	0.00	4026	85.26	31.57	1.52	4032	85.39	29.22	1.98
American Indian / Alaskan	41	95.35	58.54	26.83	42	97.67	69.05	16.67	383	96.96	66.58	21.15	385	97.47	65.71	19.22
Asian / Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	449	91.82	54.79	30.73	445	91.00	44.94	48.76
Black	13	100.00	46.15	15.38	13	100.00	53.85	7.69	15426	95.07	67.44	7.93	15473	95.36	65.97	8.03
Hispanic	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	757	95.46	58.78	12.95	761	95.96	66.36	15.64
White	343	97.44	69.68	20.41	342	97.16	68.13	16.96	28189	97.50	63.82	27.77	28149	97.36	65.08	23.67
Male	200	98.52	68.50	16.00	199	98.03	64.32	16.58	22146	96.03	64.77	18.53	22137	95.99	63.04	18.39
Female	202	96.19	66.83	25.74	203	96.67	71.43	16.75	23093	97.05	65.02	22.85	23110	97.13	67.30	18.40
Free / Reduced Meals	190	97.44	74.74	11.58	190	97.44	69.47	9.47	17000	95.20	66.75	9.18	17029	95.36	65.95	8.73
Limited-English Proficient	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	302	92.64	40.73	2.32	300	92.02	59.67	14.67
Migrant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98.68	N/A	N/A	75	98.68	50.67	14.67	75	98.68	68.00	17.33
Displaced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*** = Less than 10 students tested

N/D = No Data Available

N/A = Not Applicable

N/R = Not Reported

Projected 4-year Dropout Rate

This table shows the percent of students in the 9th grade in 2004-2005 who are projected to leave school prior to graduation in 2008. The grade compares this school system to the state average. *Note: This is not an annual dropout rate.*

SYSTEM		STATE	
Projected Percent	Grade	Projected Percent	Grade
13.44	C+	11.18	B-

ACT Test 2006

Most students planning to attend college take a college entrance exam. One of the best known is the ACT. This table shows the average of the highest ACT score for the entire senior class in this school and how it compares to the school system and state average. The Southeastern average is 20.2. The national average is 21.1

Grade 12	SYSTEM			STATE		
	Number Tested	Average Score	Grade	Number Tested	Average Score	Grade
	164	19.60	C-	26723	20.20	C

STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

Alabama Alternate Assessment 2006

The Alabama Alternate Assessment is designed for students with disabilities whose Individualized Education Program [IEP] team determines that the student will not participate in the regular state assessments.

	READING											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	
All Students	13	0.22	0.00	0.00	61.54	38.46	5277	0.73	6.77	9.68	40.34	43.21

	MATHEMATICS											
	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	
All Students	13	0.22	0.00	0.00	69.23	30.77	5328	0.73	7.00	10.94	41.61	40.45

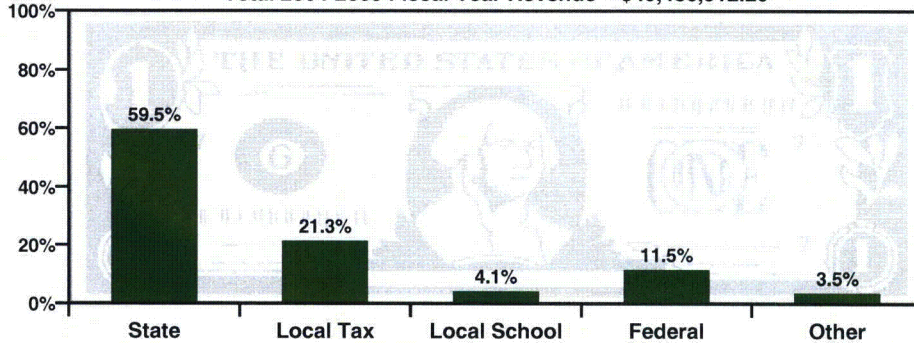
Alabama Direct Assessment of Writing 2006

Alabama students in grades five, seven, and ten are given the Alabama Direct Assessment of Writing each year to measure their writing skills. This table shows how well students met the performance standard of this test.

	SYSTEM						STATE					
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard	Number Tested	Percent Tested	Percent Not Meeting Standard	Percent Partially Meeting Standard	Percent Meeting Standard	Percent Exceeding Standard
Grade 5	428	97.94	3.74	24.30	60.51	11.45	54352	95.52	3.92	32.00	53.91	10.17
Grade 7	486	96.24	3.50	34.16	54.73	7.61	56711	94.12	6.40	33.59	50.80	9.21
Grade 10	403	94.38	3.72	22.58	58.31	15.38	48725	89.22	3.35	27.59	50.29	18.77

TAXPAYERS' REPORT - FISCAL YEAR 2005

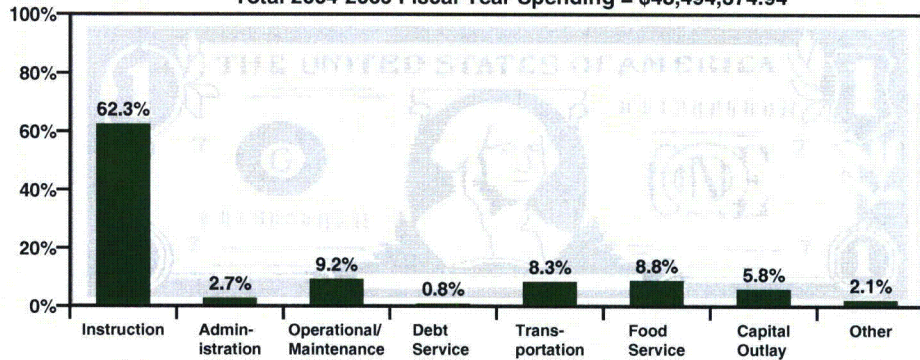
Total 2004-2005 Fiscal Year Revenue = \$49,480,512.29



Sources of School System Revenues

Total 2004-2005 Fiscal Year Spending = \$48,494,374.94

School System's Use of Funds



SOURCE of REVENUE	AMOUNT
Local School Revenue	\$2,006,424.54
Local Capital Projects Revenue	\$2,668,121.24
Other Local Revenue (includes local taxes)	\$7,893,867.43
Total Local Revenue	\$12,568,413.21

Local Revenue Breakdown

This table provides a breakdown of local revenues for fiscal year 2005. The revenue from local school projects / activities and the capital projects fund have been itemized to provide a more complete analysis of local fund sources.

Mills Equivalent

This is the total amount of revenue collected locally for public school purposes, divided by the value of one regular system mill of ad valorem tax. The state average is 32.87 mills equivalent.

This System	Grade
28.24	C

Spending per Student

The table below shows the spending per student for this school system. The letter grade compares the system's per student spending to the state, southeast, and nation.

Year	Amount	State	Southeast	Nation
2003-2004	\$6,632.53	C	D+	D
2004-2005	\$7,037.84	B-	C	D+

A = Excellent
B = Good
C = Average
D = Poor
F = Fail

ATTACHMENT SE-21-C
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
JACKSON COUNTY PRIVATE SCHOOL DATA
(WEBSITE ACCESSED JUNE 20, 2008)

National Center for Education Statistics

Jackson County Private School Data

(Website accessed June 20, 2008)

Welcome to **NCES**

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), located within the U.S. Department of Education and the Institute of Education Sciences, is the primary federal entity for collecting and analyzing data related to education.

What's New?

Coming on June 25: National Indian Education Study - Part II: The Educational Experiences of American Indian and Alaska Native Students in Grades 4 and 8 Jun 19

The National Indian Education Study (NIES) is a two-part study designed to describe the condition of education for American Indian and Alaska Native students in the United States. ([more info](#))

NAEP High School Transcript Studies Training for NAEP Researchers Jun 18

June 23 is the application deadline for this three-day advanced studies seminar on the use of NAEP transcript data for education research and policy analysis, August 4-6. ([more info](#))

Using NAEP for Research and Policy Analysis--NAEP Database Training Seminar. Jun 18

June 23 is the application deadline for this three-day advanced studies seminar on the use of NAEP data for education research and policy analysis, July 30 to August 1. ([more info](#))

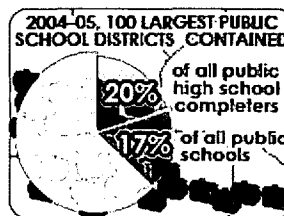
Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2006; Graduation Rates, 2000 and 2003 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2006 Jun 3

This First Look presents findings from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) spring 2007 data collection, which included four components: Enrollment in Postsecondary Institutions, Fall 2006; Graduation Rates, 2000 & 2003 Cohorts; and Financial Statistics, Fiscal Year 2006. ([more info](#))

[What's New Archive](#) [XML](#) [RSS](#)



DATA SNAPSHOT



In 2004-05, the 100 largest public school districts employed 20 percent of the United States and jurisdictions' public school full-time-equivalent (FTE) teachers and contained 17 percent of all public schools and 20 percent of public high school completers. ([more info](#))

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2004-05, the average school district in the United States and jurisdictions had 5.6 schools; in comparison, the 100 largest school districts averaged 163.3 schools per district. ([more info](#))

This comprehensive **Calendar of Events** is constantly being updated to present you with the latest from NCES.



Most Viewed NCES Sites



Search for Schools, Colleges, and Libraries

State	Alabama	City	Browse For City	Institutions select any of interest (all) Public Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Private Schools <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colleges <input type="checkbox"/> Public Libraries <input type="checkbox"/>
Zip	35769	Distance	50 Miles from Zip	
Name				
Sort by	<input type="radio"/> Name <input type="radio"/> State <input checked="" type="radio"/> City			
Search Finished		Results:	52	<input type="button" value="Search"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>

Private Schools

1.5 miles	CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN PRE-SCHOOL 315 S KYLE STREET, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768 - JACKSON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
1.5 miles	SCOTTSBORO CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 9545 AL HIGHWAY 79, SCOTTSBORO, AL 35768 - JACKSON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
14.6 miles	THREE SPRINGS PRIVATE SCHOOL PO BOX 20 3890 COUNTY ROAD 20, TRENTON, AL 35774 - JACKSON COUNTY	Coed grades: .
23.8 miles	BIG COVE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 6354 HIGHWAY 431 SOUTH, OWENS CROSS ROADS, AL 35763 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 2 - 9
23.8 miles	HAMPTON COVE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 351 OLD HIGHWAY 431, OWENS CROSS ROADS, AL 35763 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
23.8 miles	THREE SPRINGS, NEW BEGINNING 318 HAMER ROAD, OWENS CROSS ROADS, AL 35763 - MADISON COUNTY	All Female grades: 6 - 12
25.4 miles	BETH HAVEN CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 1424 COUNTY ROAD 471, CROSSVILLE, AL 35962 - DEKALB COUNTY	Coed grades: .
26.1 miles	LAKE CITY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 5025 SPRING CREEK DRIVE, GUNTSVILLE, AL 35976 - MARSHALL COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 4
28.4 miles	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF HUNTSVILLE #1 15975 CHANEY THOMPSON ROAD SE, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35803 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
28.6 miles	UNION CHAPEL MB CHURCH CHILD DEVELOPMENT 315 WINCHESTER ROAD NE # A, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35811 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 3
29.1 miles	HOLY SPIRIT SCHOOL 619 AIRPORT ROAD SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 8
29.1 miles	MAYFAIR CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1095 CARL T JONES DRIVE SE, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
29.1 miles	RANDOLPH SCHOOL 1005 DRAKE AVENUE SE, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 12
29.1 miles	WHITESBURG ACADEMY 6806 WHITESBURG DRIVE S, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 1 - 8

29.1 miles	WHITESBURG BAPTIST WEEKDAY EARLY EDUCATI 6806 WHITESBURG DRIVE S, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
29.1 miles	WILLOWBROOK BAPTIST KINDERGARTEN 7625 BAILEY COVE ROAD SE, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35802 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
30 miles	CHILDRENS HOUSE OF MONTESSORI 2605 LEEMAN FERRY ROAD SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
30 miles	GRACE LUTHERAN SCHOOL 3321 MEMORIAL PARKWAY SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 8
30 miles	HUNTSVILLE ACHIEVEMENT SCHOOL 406 1/2 GOVERNORS DRIVE SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 1 - 8
30 miles	MRS RONDAS MONTESSORI SCHOOL 3102 LEEMAN FERRY ROAD SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 1
30 miles	SCHOLA MAXIMA 3348 L AND N DRIVE SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 1 - 4
30 miles	THE MONTESSORI LEARNING CENTER 2334 PANSY STREET SW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35801 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
30.9 miles	FLORAL CREST JR ACADEMY 1228 COUNTY ROAD 89, BRYANT, AL 35958 - JACKSON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 9
30.9 miles	MOUNTAIN VIEW CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 3665 AL HIGHWAY 73, BRYANT, AL 35958 - JACKSON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
32.5 miles	CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL 4810 BRADFORD DRIVE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35805 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 9 - 12
33 miles	CARE TO LEARN SCHOOL 2901 PIKE AVENUE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35810 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
33 miles	FIRST BAPTIST CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER & 3509 BLUE SPRING ROAD NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35810 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 5
33 miles	HERITAGE CHRISTIAN SCHOOL 3911 PULASKI PIKE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35810 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 8
33 miles	JANICE MITCHELL ISBELL ACADEMY PO BOX 17425 1100 JORDAN LANE STE H, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35810 - MADISON COUNTY	All Female grades: 9
33.2 miles	HOLY FAMILY PAROCHIAL SCHOOL 2300 BEASLEY AVENUE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 8
33.2 miles	ISLAMIC ACADEMY OF HUNTSVILLE 1645 SPARKMAN DRIVE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 - MADISON COUNTY	All Female grades: PK - 6
33.2 miles	UNIVERSITY PRESCHOOL LEARNING CENTER 4711 HOLMES AVENUE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
33.2 miles	VALLEY FELLOWSHIP CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 3616 HOLMES AVENUE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
33.2 miles	WESTMINSTER CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 1400 EVANGEL DRIVE NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35816 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
36.5 miles	CALVARY BAPTIST ACADEMY 126 DOUGLASS ROAD NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35806 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 12

36.5 miles	HUNTSVILLE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 175 W PARK LOOP NW, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35806 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: .
36.5 miles	THE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL 1699 OLD MONROVIA ROAD, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35806 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 8
39.6 miles	FIRST BAPTIST CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER 4257 SULLIVAN STREET, MADISON, AL 35758 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K
39.6 miles	MADISON ACADEMY 325 SLAUGHTER ROAD, MADISON, AL 35758 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
39.6 miles	MADISON BAPTIST ACADEMY 840 BALCH ROAD, MADISON, AL 35758 - MADISON COUNTY	All Male grades: .
39.6 miles	ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC SCHOOL 1057 HUGHES ROAD, MADISON, AL 35758 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 8
40.1 miles	OAKWOOD ADVENTIST ACADEMY K-8 5380 OAKWOOD ROAD, HUNTSVILLE, AL 35896 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 12
40.4 miles	HARMONY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL PO BOX 428, TONEY, AL 35773 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: 1 - 12
41.3 miles	LIFE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 7640 WALL TRIANA HIGHWAY, HARVEST, AL 35749 - MADISON COUNTY	Coed grades: K - 12
43 miles	COOSA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL 2736 WILLS CREEK ROAD, GADSDEN, AL 35904 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 12
43 miles	SUMMIT ACADEMY 3001 SCENIC HIGHWAY, GADSDEN, AL 35904 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: .
44.4 miles	EPISCOPAL DAY SCHOOL 156 S 9TH STREET, GADSDEN, AL 35901 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 6
44.4 miles	EXCEL INSTITUTE 1147 WALNUT STREET, GADSDEN, AL 35901 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: 1 - 12
44.4 miles	ST JAMES CATHOLIC SCHOOL 700 ALBERT RAINS BLVD, GADSDEN, AL 35901 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 8
45.6 miles	BIBLE WAY CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 8224 COUNTY HIGHWAY 36, SNEAD, AL 35952 - BLOUNT COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 5
45.6 miles	CROSSROADS CHRISTIAN ACADEMY 111 FREEMAN DRIVE, ALTOONA, AL 35952 - BLOUNT COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - 11
46.1 miles	EAST GADSDEN BAPTIST CHURCH KINDERGARTEN 211 N 6TH STREET, GADSDEN, AL 35903 - ETOWAH COUNTY	Coed grades: PK - K

[Refine Results](#)
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Cumberland Presbyterian Pre-school

[Print](#) [More Information](#)

Information

Institution Name:
Cumberland Presbyterian
Pre-school

Institution Type:
Private School

Mailing Address:
315 S Kyle Street
Scottsboro, AL

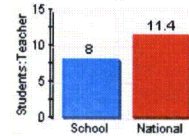
County:
Jackson

NCES School ID:
A0100100

Phone:
(256) 259-0542

Characteristics

Locale: Small Town (6)
Type: Early Childhood
Affiliation: Presbyterian
Student Body: Coed
Days in Year: 110
Hours in Day: 5
Library: yes



Total Teachers (FTE): 1.0
Total Students: 81
Students K-12: 8
Student/Teacher Ratio: 8

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

- American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 0
- Hispanic: 0
- Black, non-Hispanic: 0
- White, non-Hispanic: 8



Enrollment by Grade

Grade Levels: PK - K

PK: 73 **KG:** 8

(PK = PreKindergarten KG = Kindergarten)

(Source: PSS Private school data 2005-2006 school year)

National Center for Education Statistics
Institute of Education Sciences

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Three Springs Private School

[Print](#) [More Information](#)

Information

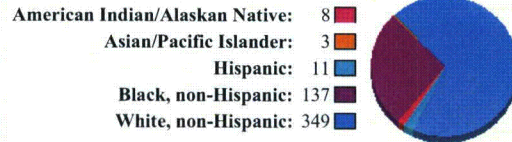
Institution Name: Three Springs Private School
Institution Type: Private School
Mailing Address: Po Box 20 3890 County Road 20
County: Jackson
NCES School ID: A9300010
Trenton, AL
Phone: (256) 776-2503

Characteristics

Locale: Rural, outside CBSA (7)
Type: Special Education
Affiliation: Nonsectarian
Student Body: Coed
Days in Year: 200
Hours in Day: 7.5
Library: yes

Total Teachers (FTE): 17.3
Total Students: 508

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



(Source: PSS Private school data 2005-2006 school year)

National Center for Education Statistics
Institute of Education Sciences

[Close Window](#) 

Floral Crest Jr Academy

[Print](#) [More Information](#)

Information

Institution Name:
Floral Crest Jr Academy

Institution Type:
Private School

Mailing Address:
1228 County Road 89
Bryant, AL

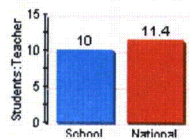
County:
Jackson

NCES School ID:
00003384

Phone:
(256) 597-2582

Characteristics

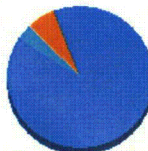
Locale: Rural, outside CBSA (7)
Type: Regular elementary or secondary
Affiliation: Seventh-Day Adventist
Student Body: Coed
Days in Year: 180
Hours in Day: 6.5
Library: yes



Total Teachers (FTE): 3.0
Total Students: 30
Student/Teacher Ratio: 10

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

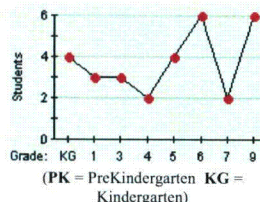
American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0
Asian/Pacific Islander: 2
Hispanic: 1
Black, non-Hispanic: 0
White, non-Hispanic: 27



Enrollment by Grade

Grade Levels: K - 9

KG: 4 **5th Grade:** 4
1st Grade: 3 **6th Grade:** 6
3rd Grade: 3 **7th Grade:** 2
4th Grade: 2 **9th Grade:** 6



(Source: PSS Private school data 2005-2006 school year)

National Center for Education Statistics
Institute of Education Sciences

[Close Window](#)

Mountain View Christian Academy

[Print](#) [More Information](#)

Information

Institution Name:
Mountain View Christian Academy

Institution Type:
Private School

Mailing Address:
3665 Al Highway 73
Bryant, AL

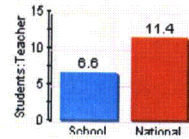
County:
Jackson

NCES School ID:
02000494

Phone:
(256) 597-3467

Characteristics

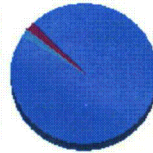
Locale: Rural, outside CBSA (7)
Type: Regular elementary or secondary
Affiliation: Church of God
Student Body: Coed
Days in Year: 175
Hours in Day: 7
Library: yes



Total Teachers (FTE): 8.3
Total Students: 85
Students K-12: 55
Student/Teacher Ratio: 6.6

Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

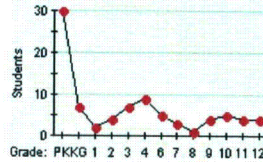
American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0
Asian/Pacific Islander: 0
Hispanic: 1
Black, non-Hispanic: 1
White, non-Hispanic: 53



Enrollment by Grade

Grade Levels: PK - 12

PK: 30 **7th Grade:** 3
KG: 7 **8th Grade:** 1
1st Grade: 2 **9th Grade:** 4
2nd Grade: 4 **10th Grade:** 5
3rd Grade: 7 **11th Grade:** 4
4th Grade: 9 **12th Grade:** 4
6th Grade: 5



(PK = PreKindergarten KG = Kindergarten)

(Source: PSS Private school data 2005-2006 school year)

National Center for Education Statistics
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Scottsboro Christian Academy

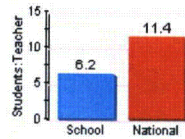
[Print](#) [More Information](#)

Information

Institution Name: Scottsboro Christian Academy
Institution Type: Private School
Mailing Address: 9545 Al Highway 79
 Scottsboro, AL
County: Jackson
Phone: (256) 259-5398
NCES School ID: A9900050

Characteristics

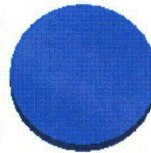
Locale: Rural, outside CBSA (7)
Type: Regular elementary or secondary
Affiliation: Christian (no specific denomination)
Student Body: Coed
Days in Year: 175
Hours in Day: 7
Library: no



Total Teachers (FTE): 6.8
Total Students: 72
Students K-12: 42
Student/Teacher Ratio: 6.2

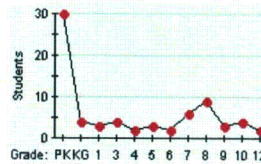
Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity

American Indian/Alaskan Native: 0
Asian/Pacific Islander: 0
Hispanic: 0
Black, non-Hispanic: 0
White, non-Hispanic: 42



Enrollment by Grade

Grade Levels: PK - 12
PK: 30
KG: 4
1st Grade: 3
3rd Grade: 4
4th Grade: 2
5th Grade: 3
6th Grade: 2
7th Grade: 6
8th Grade: 9
9th Grade: 3
10th Grade: 4
12th Grade: 2



(PK = PreKindergarten KG = Kindergarten)

(Source: PSS Private school data 2005-2006 school year)

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 Institute of Education Sciences

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ATTACHMENT SE-30
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
*HUNTSVILLE AREA BRAC TRANSFERS:
ECONOMIC AND TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ASSESSMENT*
APRIL 2007

University of Alabama
**Center for Business and Economic
Research**
and the
**Department of Civil, Construction &
Environmental Engineering**

***Huntsville Area BRAC Transfers:
Economic and Transportation Impact
Assessment***

April 2007

Huntsville Area BRAC Transfers: Economic and Transportation Impact Assessment

Commissioned by

City of Huntsville, Alabama

April 2007

Center for Business and Economic Research
Culverhouse College of Commerce and Business Administration
Department of Civil, Construction & Environmental Engineering
College of Engineering

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Huntsville Area BRAC Transfers: Economic and Transportation Impact Assessment

April 2007

by

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Acknowledgments

Completion of this project was due to the timely contributions of many people. We are very grateful to the officials and staff of the City of Huntsville who provided us with critical data and other assistance. Many thanks also to our colleagues and graduate research assistants at the Center for Business and Economic Research for their help on different phases of this research project.

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Executive Summary

- This report presents an assessment of the economic and transportation impacts of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 transfers to the Huntsville, Alabama area. The overall economic impact on the state of Alabama and on the four-county region comprising Limestone, Marshall, Madison, and Morgan counties and the impact on roadways in the City of Huntsville E + C Network are assessed. The City of Huntsville requested this study to assist its planners in developing strategies to anticipate and mitigate adverse impacts on transportation and other infrastructure, as well as schools, parks, hospitals, etc. The goal is to maximize the economic benefits of the BRAC move while maintaining a high quality of life in the region.
- The BRAC 2005 transfers will provide a direct net gain of about 4,000 military and government civilian personnel with an average annual income of \$70,000, more than double the \$33,416 average for an Alabama worker in 2004.
- About 3,600 housing units will be built at a cost of \$617 million for these workers and a \$359 million military construction will also be undertaken. This will result in one-time economic impacts on Alabama of \$1.9 billion in output, \$510 million in household earnings, and nearly 16,000 direct and indirect jobs from 2006 to 2010. Most of these impacts will be in the region: \$1.4 billion output, \$388.5 million earnings and 10,473 direct and indirect jobs. Nearly \$38 million in income and sales taxes accompany these impacts; \$20.4 million state income, \$8.6 million state sales, \$5.5 million region sales, and \$3.1 million for the 63 other counties.*
- From 2009 onward, the Redstone Arsenal BRAC 2005 payroll will generate annual output impacts of \$457 million on Alabama and \$374 million on the region. In addition, every \$100 million of non-contract non-payroll expenditure delivered to final demand will create output impacts of \$163 million for the state and \$133 million for the region.** Earnings impacts are \$456 million statewide and \$373 million for the region. Employment impacts are 5,505 jobs on the state and 4,870 jobs for the region. Fiscal impacts are \$26.5 million in state taxes; income \$18.2 million, sales \$7.7 million, and property \$0.6 million. Tax receipts for the region total \$9.2-10.3 million; \$6.3 million sales and \$2.9-4.0 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$1.8-1.9 million sales and property taxes.
- One billion dollars of BRAC 2005 related contract expenditures that is fully expended in Alabama will produce statewide economic and fiscal impacts of about \$2 billion in output, \$495 million in earnings, and 10,858 direct and indirect jobs. Region impacts are approximately \$1.8 billion output, \$367 million earnings, and 7,632 jobs. The average annual income for these jobs is \$48,000, but 2,472 of the total jobs impacts are direct jobs that earn \$83,000 annually. Fiscal

* The Regional Input-Output software, RIMS II, developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis is used to estimate the impacts.

** Non-payroll expenditure delivered to final demand typically include retail purchases, expenditures at lodging places and eating/drinking establishments, tax payments, expenditures considered as investment, etc. (i.e. payments that are not considered as intermediate demand). Contracts are examples of intermediate demand because payments are made directly to the contractors and typically have no taxes associated.

impacts are \$28.9 million for the state (\$19.8 million income, \$8.4 million sales, and \$0.8 million property), and \$10.7-12.6 million for the region comprising \$6.2 million sales and \$4.5-6.4 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$3.5-4.1 million sales and property taxes. The annual total is \$43.2-45.6 million to all jurisdictions. These contract expenditure impacts are not definite because of uncertainty regarding the amount; the \$1 billion estimate used is based on recent Redstone Arsenal contracts relative to total budget.

- The region's population is expected to rise 14.6 percent to around 614,000 by 2010 from its 2000 level of about 535,700. The population will be approximately 652,000 in 2015 and surpass 718,000 by 2030. From the 2000 level, employment is forecast to be 23 percent higher in 2010, 32 percent higher in 2015, and 81.5 percent higher to nearly 609,000 in 2030. The high income BRAC 2005 related jobs should raise average and median incomes for workers and their families in the region. Based on the population projections, fuel taxes in 2010, 2015, and 2030 will be \$6.4 million, \$10.9 million, and \$18.9 million more than the 2004 level, respectively.
- The economic impacts and population projections presented in this report are conservative for three main reasons. First, the contract expenditure that is fully spent in the four-county region and the state will generate contractor related jobs for which there will be substantial residential housing demand. The economic impact of this particular residential construction is not included in this report although the number of jobs and related population change associated with an assumed \$1 billion of contract expenditure are presented. Second, all residential construction expenditure will generate additional sales tax that is practically impossible to estimate without detailed information on the nature of the expenditure. Finally, other taxes and fees (e.g., lodging tax, utility tax, and car tag and fees) that will be generated are not estimated.
- A potentially large infrastructure investment to meet expected future travel demand associated with the growth coming to Huntsville and the surrounding area will be required for transportation services in the City of Huntsville E + C Network. Roadway impacts show that congestion will become a serious problem if the expected growth occurs with no increase in the amount of roadway capacity in the network. Vehicle miles of travel nearly double and vehicle hours of travel more than triple from 2005 to 2030; average speed of travel falls to 15.9 mph from 30.7 mph. The miles of congested roadway rise from 1.35 percent of the total network length in 2005 to 4.65 percent in 2015 and 15.60 percent by 2030. High-occupancy and park-and-ride systems and programs as well as access management for some roadways may also be required.
- A future impact study is recommended as more information becomes available, to reduce some elements of uncertainty that were encountered in determining the BRAC transfer impacts at this stage. The critical areas of uncertainty relate to the economic impact estimates. For example, military construction expenditures changed significantly between the start of the project and the time of report preparation.
- Clearly, the BRAC transfers will have substantial impacts on the four-county region and Alabama as a whole irrespective of the above-mentioned uncertainties. It is important that communities in the region and in other areas of the state that will be affected by and benefit from BRAC begin preparations to optimize the economic benefits. Principally, investments in infrastructure and amenities that reduce congestion on the roadways, at parks, schools, libraries, etc. may be needed.

- In regard to the BRAC transportation impacts, it is important to note that even pursuing the 2030 long range transportation plan in its entirety will not enable the City and the region to avoid congestion. If the 2030 LRP network was fully in place, projected vehicle hours of travel with BRAC will be more than 1.5 times what it would be without BRAC. Consequently, BRAC-induced systemwide speeds would be about 70% of those projected without BRAC.
- It is recommended that the City, in conjunction with its regional and State-level partners, commence with the following actions:

- ➔ Pursue full-build-out of the 2030 LRP.
- ➔ Amend the 2030 LRP to add the following eleven projects:

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Required Improvement</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
• Research Park Boulevard/Bradford Drive from I-565 to University Drive	6 lanes	\$7.2 million
• Eastview Drive from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.6 million
• Wall Triana Highway from Capshaw Road to Nick Davis Road	5 lanes	\$8.1 million
• Mt. Lebanon Road from the Northern Bypass to Grimwood Road	5 lanes	\$14.9 million
• US 72 East from Oakwood Avenue to the Eastern Bypass	6 lanes	\$17.1 million
• Martin Road from Zierdt Road to Rideout Road	5 lanes	\$8.13 million
• Interstate 565 from I-65 to Wall Triana Highway	6 lanes	\$36.5 million
• Blake Bottom Road from Jeff Road to Indian Creek Road	5 lanes	\$5.04 million
• Patton Road from University Drive to Redstone Road	5-7 lanes	\$7.81 million
• Old Madison Pike from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.7 million
• Pulaski Pike from Patterson Lane to Beaver Dam Road	5 lanes	\$3.9 million
Total Estimated Cost:		\$121.98 million

- ➔ Implement the appropriate strategy(ies) identified in the Huntsville Area Transportation Study's Congestion Management System *Procedures and Responsibilities Report* which:
 - Eliminate or reduce trips;
 - Involve traffic operational improvements and access management;
 - Shift trips from single occupancy vehicles to public transit, other HOVs, and other modes;
 - Involve Intelligent Transportation Systems; and
 - Add capacity for all vehicles

Introduction

This report presents an assessment of the economic and transportation impacts of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 transfers to the Huntsville, Alabama area. Two main impacts are assessed. The first is the overall economic impact on the state of Alabama and on the four-county region comprising Limestone, Marshall, Madison, and Morgan counties. The economic impact covers the effect on gross product (or economic output), earnings, employment, and tax collections (income, sales, fuel and property) for both Alabama and the four-county region. The second is the impact on roadways in the City of Huntsville E + C Network and 2030 plan network. As defined in the City of Huntsville Area Transportation Study¹, the E+C system is the system of roads now open to traffic plus those recently opened, currently under construction or under contract for preliminary engineering. The methodology for estimating the impacts is detailed in the Appendix.

A major goal of this study is to provide information that the City can use to plan for strategies to anticipate and mitigate any adverse projected transportation impacts (e.g. traffic congestion) as well as impacts on schools, parks, and other infrastructure. This will ensure economic benefits of the BRAC move are maximized while maintaining or enhancing quality of life in the region. Projects undertaken to mitigate adverse impacts such as roadway and school construction will also generate additional economic benefits for the region.

Some general information on the direct effects of the BRAC 2005 transfers is shown in Table 1. The area will be gaining 4,700 personnel and losing roughly 700 for a net gain of about 4,000, with an average annual income of \$70,000. This annual income level is more than double the \$33,416 earnings average for an Alabama worker in 2004.² Residential construction of about 3,600 units and a \$617 million total cost is derived from U.S. Census Bureau data on home ownership rates and home value by household income for Alabama residents, net annual home appreciation rate for the region, and the median sales price for the Huntsville metropolitan statistical area relative to Alabama's.

The payroll of Redstone Arsenal will grow by about \$280 million as a result of BRAC 2005. There will be other payroll gains from the indirect effects of these jobs as well as the direct and indirect effects of contractor jobs that are certain to accompany the direct BRAC effects. Alabama and the four-county region will definitely benefit from both construction and operation activities. Spending by workers in both phases will provide jobs and increase business activity in various sectors of the Alabama and regional economies. This spending will also generate significant tax revenues. The infusion of cash impacts the gross state product (GSP), the total value of goods and services produced in the state, as well as the gross regional product (GRP). GSP and GRP are sometimes referred to as "output" and such reference is made often in this report. Estimates of the output, earnings, and employment impacts are presented together with associated earnings-based income,

¹ Huntsville Area Transportation Study developed by the Huntsville Planning Division. Adopted April 2005. Available online at <http://www.hsvcity.com/Planning/FinalYear2030transplan.pdf>

² Alabama workers earned an annualized average of \$34,772 in third quarter 2005.

property, and sales tax revenues. The economic impacts indicate the total influence the construction and operation phases will have on the state and four-county economies.

Table 1. Direct BRAC 2005 Effects

Net personnel change	4,011
Average annual income	\$70,000
Military construction	\$358.6 million, 1.9 million square feet
Residential construction	\$617 million, 3,610 units at \$171,000 each
Contracts	\$20 billion plus

Note: The information presented here is subject to change. The uncertainty will be reduced over time as more information becomes available on the BRAC 2005 transfers to the area.

Source: City of Huntsville; Alabama Real Estate Research and Education Center; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

The mobility of workers and residents is critical to economic development. Roadway congestion can slow or cripple such development if not addressed in time. The job creation and population increase accompanying the BRAC 2005 action necessitates addressing the impact on the region's roadways. Jobholders should be able to get to and from work and residents must also be able to run errands and go about their various activities.

This report presents a 2005 snapshot of important economic, demographic, and transportation variables followed by projected impacts for 2010, 2015, and 2030. Economic and fiscal impacts are presented first. Next are population projections and employment forecasts, followed by roadway impacts.

Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Both construction phase and operation phase economic and fiscal impacts are covered in this section. Construction phase activities involve the military and residential construction spending shown earlier in Table 1. It is important to note that there will be substantial additional residential housing demand associated with contractor jobs. However, the impact of this latter construction phase component is not considered here because of uncertainty regarding the annual contract expenditure that is expected to be fully spent in the four-county region and the state. Operational phase impacts, which begin once construction activity ends, are covered next.

Construction Phase Impacts

Construction activity is expected to be over the 2006-2010 period; residential construction (2006-2009) and military construction (2007-2010).³ Construction phase impacts are one-time impacts that occur only over the specified construction period. The economic and fiscal impacts for this phase

³ Residential construction related to contractor jobs could start during and continue after this period depending on the nature and pace of the creation of those jobs and the associated housing demand.

and its two components are shown in Table 2. Economic impacts on Alabama are \$1.9 billion in output, about \$510 million in household earnings and nearly 16,000 direct and indirect jobs. Most of these impacts are in the four-county region: \$1.4 billion output, \$388.5 million earnings and 10,473 direct and indirect jobs. There are clearly spillover impacts beyond the four-county region.

Table 2. Construction Phase Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Economic Impact	Military		Residential		Total	
	Alabama	Region	Alabama	Region	Alabama	Region
Output (\$ millions)	843.4	620.3	1,065.1	835.3	1,908.4	1,455.6
Earnings (\$ millions)	245.7	156.1	264.1	169.7	509.8	325.8
Employment (jobs)	6,941	4,402	9,035	6,072	15,975	10,473

Fiscal Impact	Alabama	Region	Subtotal	Other AL	Total
(\$ millions)					
Income tax	20.4		20.4		20.4
Sales tax (earnings)	8.6	5.5	14.2	3.1	17.3
Total	29.0	5.5	34.6	3.1	37.7

Note: Rounding errors may be present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; Alabama Department of Revenue; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

The earnings and employment impacts generate tax revenues. Not all of the earnings impact is taxable; expenditures on sales taxable items are about 42.4 percent of total household earnings, and state taxable income (net income) is roughly 80 percent of earnings. The state income tax rate is 5.0 percent on net income.⁴ Sales tax rates used are 4.0 percent for the state and also for combined county and city jurisdictions in the region for a total of 8.0 percent. Combined county and city sales tax rates vary between 2.0 to 6.0 percent among the four counties in the region and between 1.0 to 6.0 percent for other Alabama counties, but are most frequently at 4.0 percent.

The earnings impact generates \$20.4 million in state income taxes and \$8.6 million in state sales taxes. County and municipality sales tax receipts total \$8.6 million: \$5.5 million for the region and \$3.1 million for the 63 other counties in the state. State and local sales tax receipts total \$17.3 million. Thus \$37.7 million in income and sales taxes will be collected over the 2006-2010 construction period.

There are additional sales taxes that will be generated, but which cannot be estimated without knowing further details about the total construction expenditure. Specifically, the capital expenditure will need to be broken down into construction payroll and costs for equipment,

⁴ The first \$500 and the next \$2,500 are taxed at 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively, for single persons, head of family, and married persons filing separately. For married persons filing joint returns the first \$1000 and the next \$5000 are taxed at 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Excess net income is taxed at the 5 percent rate. Corporations pay at a 6.5 percent rate.

materials, and supplies. The Alabama share of these costs will also need to be identified. The impacts are therefore conservative.

Operation Phase Impacts

Operation phase activity is ongoing from 2009 on for the BRAC 2005 effects. The impacts are typically presented as annual impacts and we do the same here. However, it is important to note that actual operation phase impacts will change with changes in the size of the workforce, payroll, contracts, and operating expenditures for the activities during operations. Such changes are typically driven by growth, productivity, the general business climate, and in this particular case, future BRAC decisions.

Two components of operation phase economic impacts are presented for (i) non-contract Redstone Arsenal BRAC 2005 expenditures and (ii) BRAC 2005 related contract expenditures. The first involves payroll and other spending and has limited uncertainty. The second flows to contractors and has considerable uncertainty associated with it.

The economic and fiscal impacts for the non-contract BRAC 2005 expenditures are presented in Table 3. Payroll based output impacts are \$457 million on Alabama and \$374 million on the region. Additionally, every \$100 million of non-contract non-payroll expenditure delivered to final demand will create output impacts of \$163 million for the state and \$133 million for the region.⁵ Earnings impacts are \$456 million statewide and \$373 million on the region. The 4,000 direct jobs create 1,505 extra in the state for a total 5,505 jobs impact. The region gets 4,870 direct and indirect jobs.

The associated fiscal impacts are \$18.2 million in state income taxes, \$7.7 million in state sales taxes, and \$0.6 million in state property taxes for a state total of \$26.5 million. Tax receipts for the region total \$9.2-10.3 million; \$6.3 million sales and \$2.9-4.0 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$1.8-1.9 million sales and property taxes, making for an annual total of about \$38 million in income, sales, and property taxes to all jurisdictions. The property tax estimates are based on the jobs and earnings impacts, together with millage rates from the Alabama Department of Revenue, and average home values for specific income ranges from the U.S. Census Bureau. Here too, there are extra sales taxes that cannot be estimated without knowing the total amount and details of non-contract non-payroll expenditure. Other taxes and fees not estimated here include lodgings tax, utility tax, and car tag and fees. The fiscal impacts for this operation phase component are therefore conservative.

Economic and fiscal impacts for the BRAC 2005 contract expenditures are presented in Table 4 for an assumed \$1 billion in contracts that is fully expended in Alabama. The impacts on the state are about \$2 billion in output, \$495 million in earnings, and 10,858 direct and indirect jobs. Impacts on the region are \$1.8 billion output, \$367 million earnings, and 7,632 jobs. The average annual income for these jobs is \$48,000. Of the total jobs impacts, 2,472 are direct jobs earning \$83,000 annually. These impacts are estimated using multipliers for the guided missiles and space vehicles industry.

⁵ Non-payroll expenditure delivered to final demand typically include retail purchases, expenditures at lodging places and eating/drinking establishments, tax payments, expenditures considered as investment, etc. (i.e. payments that are not considered as intermediate demand). Contracts are examples of intermediate demand because payments are made directly to the contractors and typically have no taxes associated.

Table 3. Arsenal BRAC 2005 Operation Phase Annual Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Household impacts	Alabama	Region
Output (\$ millions)	456.6	373.5
Earnings (\$ millions)	455.7	373.1
Employment (jobs)	5,505	4,870

\$100M expenditure output impact	Alabama	Region
Output (\$ millions)	162.6	133.0

Fiscal impacts	Alabama	Region	Subtotal	Other AL	Total
(\$ millions)					
Income tax	18.2		18.2		18.2
Sales tax	7.7	6.3	14.1	1.4	15.5
Property tax (low)	0.6	2.9	3.4	0.4	3.8
Property tax (high)	0.6	4.0	4.6	0.5	5.1
Total (low)	26.5	9.2	35.7	1.8	37.5
Total (high)	26.5	10.3	36.8	1.9	38.8

Note: Rounding errors may be present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; Alabama Department of Revenue; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Table 4. Contract-Based Operation Phase Annual Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Economic impacts of \$1 billion in-state contract	Alabama	Region
Output (\$ millions)	2,035.8	1,773.7
Earnings (\$ millions)	494.5	366.5
Employment (jobs)	10,858	7,632

Fiscal impacts of \$1 billion in-state contract	Alabama	Region	Subtotal	Other AL	Total
(\$ millions)					
Income tax	19.8		19.8		19.8
Sales tax	8.4	6.2	14.6	2.2	16.8
Property tax (low)	0.8	4.5	5.3	1.4	6.6
Property tax (high)	0.8	6.4	7.2	1.9	9.1
Total (low)	28.9	10.7	39.6	3.5	43.2
Total (high)	28.9	12.6	41.5	4.1	45.6

Note: Rounding errors may be present. Guided missiles and space vehicles industry multipliers were used.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; Alabama Department of Revenue; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

The contract-based operation phase fiscal impacts are \$28.9 million for the state (\$19.8 million in state income taxes, \$8.4 million in state sales taxes, and \$0.8 million in state property taxes) and \$10.7-12.6 million for the region comprising \$6.2 million sales and \$4.5-6.4 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$3.5-4.1 million sales and property taxes, making for an annual total of \$43.2-45.6 million in income, sales, and property taxes to all jurisdictions. Again, there are extra sales taxes that cannot be estimated without knowing the details of non-payroll contract expenditure. Lodgings tax, utility tax, and car tag and fees are also not estimated. The fiscal impacts for this operation phase component are therefore conservative.

Population Projections and Employment Forecasts

Population projections and economic forecasts are presented for the four counties that comprise the region and the region as a whole in Table 5. Employment impacts from the previous section are incorporated into the projections and forecasts including those of the assumed \$1 billion BRAC 2005 annual contract expenditure. Projections and forecasting methods are described in the Appendix.

Table 5. Population, Households, and Employment

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2030
Limestone County					
Population	65,676	70,469	77,259	83,974	97,412
Households	24,688	26,598	29,261	31,895	37,164
Employment	31,243	31,106	34,258	36,916	52,180
Madison County					
Population	276,700	298,192	325,367	345,130	372,873
Households	109,955	118,304	128,622	136,158	146,889
Employment	195,418	219,750	256,665	273,344	369,842
Marshall County					
Population	82,231	85,634	92,183	98,668	114,284
Households	32,547	33,893	36,499	39,073	45,255
Employment	44,934	43,625	49,263	53,736	80,078
Morgan County					
Population	111,064	113,740	119,128	124,090	133,494
Households	43,602	44,718	46,823	48,755	52,429
Employment	63,876	65,528	72,195	78,506	106,766
Four-County Region					
Population	535,671	568,034	613,936	651,862	718,063
Households	210,792	223,514	241,204	255,881	281,738
Employment	335,471	360,009	412,381	442,502	608,866

Note: Population is by county of residence and employment is by county that jobs are located in.

Source: Global Insight; U.S. Census Bureau; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

The population projections take into account population estimates available from the Census Bureau for 2001 through 2005 as well as ongoing development and recently announced economic activity in the region. The region's population is expected to rise 14.6 percent to around 614,000 by 2010 from its 2000 level of about 535,700 accompanied by a 14.4 percent increase in the number of households. The population will be approximately 652,000 in 2015, 21.7 percent higher than in 2000, and top 718,000 in 2030 (34 percent higher).

The roughly 609,000 employment forecast for 2030 is 81.5 percent higher than in 2000. This suggests the likelihood of serious roadway congestion if no significant roadway capacity expansion is undertaken. From the 2000 level, employment is expected to be 23 percent higher in 2010 and 32 percent higher in 2015. The high income BRAC 2005 related jobs should raise the average income for workers in the region, and in turn raise average and median family incomes.

The population projections are used to generate the region's future state and local fuel tax collections based on per capita state and local fuel tax collections in fiscal year 2004. Fuel taxes are excise taxes applied to gasoline, motor fuels, aviation gas, jet fuel, and lubricating oil. The state fuel tax on gasoline is 16 cents per gallon and there are additional county gasoline taxes of up to 3 cents per gallon as well as municipality rates of 1-3 cents per gallon. State and local fuel taxes in 2010, 2015, and 2030 are respectively, \$6.4 million, \$10.9 million, and \$18.9 million more than the 2004 level.

Table 6. Estimated State and Local Fuel Tax Projections

County	Estimated Fuel Tax Per Capita, 2004	2004	2010	2015	2030
Limestone	\$115.07	\$7,984,697	\$8,890,517	\$9,663,342	\$11,209,669
Madison	\$116.56	\$34,160,384	\$37,924,632	\$40,228,296	\$43,461,921
Marshall	\$128.62	\$10,904,219	\$11,856,219	\$12,690,258	\$14,698,837
Morgan	\$128.15	\$14,507,761	\$15,266,027	\$15,901,884	\$17,107,029
Region	\$120.54	\$67,557,060	\$73,937,395	\$78,483,782	\$86,477,456

Note: Rounding errors may be present.

Source: Alabama Department of Revenue; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

Transportation Impacts

A set of transportation planning analyses were conducted to estimate the impacts of the BRAC-induced growth on the transportation network in the Huntsville area. The background and results of these analyses are presented in the following sections. Pursuant to a statement made in the *Huntsville Area Transportation Study*, "It is also assumed that area residents will still rely primarily on their motor vehicles for most trips..." the analyses presented herein are confined to the highway element of the transportation plan. Nonetheless, recommendations relevant to non-highway modes are offered at the end of this section. The methodology summarized in the following sections is presented in detail in the Appendix.

Land Use Impacts

Socioeconomic data for the four counties (Limestone, Madison, Marshall and Morgan) was provided at the Census block group level by CBER. The data included the number of occupied dwelling units, retail employment and non-retail employment. This data was divided into traffic analysis zones (TAZ) as used in the Huntsville travel demand model. The City of Huntsville E + C Network and 2030 plan network developed for the previous *Huntsville Area Transportation Study* was the roadway infrastructure used to determine the impacts.

The socioeconomic data provided by CBER (disaggregated to the TAZ level) was input into the Trip Generation software, which converts socioeconomic data into production and attraction values. Huntsville-specific data curves (provided by the City of Huntsville) were incorporated into the Trip Generation analysis. The relevant socioeconomic and production and attraction values are summarized in Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

Table 7. Regional Socioeconomic Data Summary

	2000 (Base)	2005	2010	2015	2030
Retail and Service Employment	87,105	124,549	144,747	163,821	233,747
Other Employment	97,775	98,846	116,244	115,566	146,560
Occupied Dwelling Units	113,952	123,692	134,933	143,492	156,135

Table 8. Results from Trip Generation – Productions and Attractions

	2005	2010	2015	2030
Home Based Work	180,315	197,051	209,769	228,552
Home Based Other	434,407	474,755	505,384	550,566
Non Home Based	204,888	223,922	238,364	259,701
Truck / Taxi	126,215	137,934	146,845	159,958
Internal / External	158,944	188,780	224,211	375,633
External / External	13,902	16,511	19,611	32,856
Total Trips	1,118,671	1,238,953	1,344,184	1,607,266

Traffic Impacts

Output files from the Trip Generation software were entered into the CUBE/TRANPLAN control files for running the City of Huntsville Travel Demand Model as specified in the methodology section (see Appendix). The CUBE/TRANPLAN software output includes model assigned volume for the major roadways in the community and some general travel statistics. The CUBE/TRANPLAN software was used to model the following six scenarios:

- 2005 Baseline scenario representing pre-BRAC conditions;
- 2010 BRAC projections & Huntsville E+C network;
- 2015 BRAC projections & Huntsville E+C network;
- 2030 BRAC projections & Huntsville E+C network;
- 2015 BRAC projections & 2030 Long Range Plan (LRP) network; and
- 2030 BRAC projections & 2030 LRP network.

Table 9 provides a summary of the systemwide travel characteristics expected under each of the six scenarios.

Table 9. Model Output from CUBE/TRANPLAN

	2005 E+C	2010 E+C	2015 E+C	2030 E+C	2015 Data LRP Network	2030 Data LRP Network
Vehicle Miles of Travel	10,622,802	11,988,119	13,498,489	18,136,320	13,202,900	17,400,384
Vehicle Hours of Travel	345,701	448,370	606,058	1,500,082	472,428	1,092,558
Average Speed (MPH)	30.73	26.74	22.27	12.09	27.95	15.93

The model output reported in Table 9 suggests substantial increases in future congestion as vehicle miles of travel nearly double and vehicle hours of travel more than triple by 2030 from the 2005 levels. The systemwide average speed is estimated to be roughly half of the 2005 speed.

To further illustrate the impact of BRAC, Table 10 shows systemwide statistics for build out of the Long Range Plan projects with and without⁶ BRAC growth.

Table 10. Long Range Plan Network with and without BRAC-attributable growth

	2030 LRP Network Without BRAC	2030 LRP Network With BRAC
Vehicle Miles of Travel	14,567,827	17,400,384
Vehicle Hours of Travel	691,530	1,092,558
Average Speed (MPH)	21.1	15.9

⁶ As reported in the Huntsville Area Transportation Study developed by the Huntsville Planning Division.

Table 10 indicates that the additional traffic attributed to BRAC is projected to substantially impact travel. It can be seen that projected vehicle hours of travel are more than 1.5 times as much with BRAC as without. Consequently, BRAC-induced systemwide speeds would be expected to be roughly 70% of those projected without BRAC.

The output assigned model volume was compared with the existing capacity of roadways throughout the network to predict the amount and locations of expected congestion. Table 11 shows the miles of congested facility in each of the study years and Figures 1 through 6 show the locations in each of the study years where the assigned volumes exceed the capacity (i.e., congested sections of roadway).

Table 11. Roadway Congestion Projections

	2005 E+C	2010 E+C	2015 E+C	2030 E+C	2015 Data LRP Network	2030 Data LRP Network
Miles of Congested Roadways	33.19	58.73	114.58	384.21	43.37	160.94
Percent of network	1.35	2.22	4.65	15.60	1.70	6.29
The total length of the roadways in the E+C network is 2,462.62 miles.						
The total length of the roadways in the LRP network is 2,557.51 miles						

The miles of congested roadway are predicted to rise from 1.35 percent of the total network length in 2005 to 15.6 percent by 2030 if the BRAC growth occurs and there is no increase in the amount of roadway capacity in the system. While systemwide travel speeds decrease under the 2030 LRP Network, they are forecasted to remain higher than those expected if the City is confined to the E+C Network. Similarly, Table 11 indicates that pursuing full build-out of projects already in the LRP would substantially reduce both the miles of congested roadway and the percentage of the network classified as congested into the year 2030. In summary, it can be concluded that completion of the highway projects in the 2030 plan would mitigate much of the congestion anticipated with the BRAC-attributable growth. This point is reinforced by comparing Figures 4 and 6.

There are 114 highway-related projects specified in the City of Huntsville 2030 Long Range Plan. With the realization that full build-out of the LRP may not be feasible (due to costs, changing priorities, additional development, etc.), an attempt was made to illustrate where the BRAC-attributable traffic congestion is forecasted to occur. As seen in Figure 7, some roads are expected to experience congestion as a result of BRAC even with full build out of all projects in the 2030 LRP. Table 12 indicates the specific roadway segments not currently appearing in the 2030 LRP, that will be most impacted by BRAC.

Figure 1
2005 Socio-Economic Data
with E+C Roadway Network

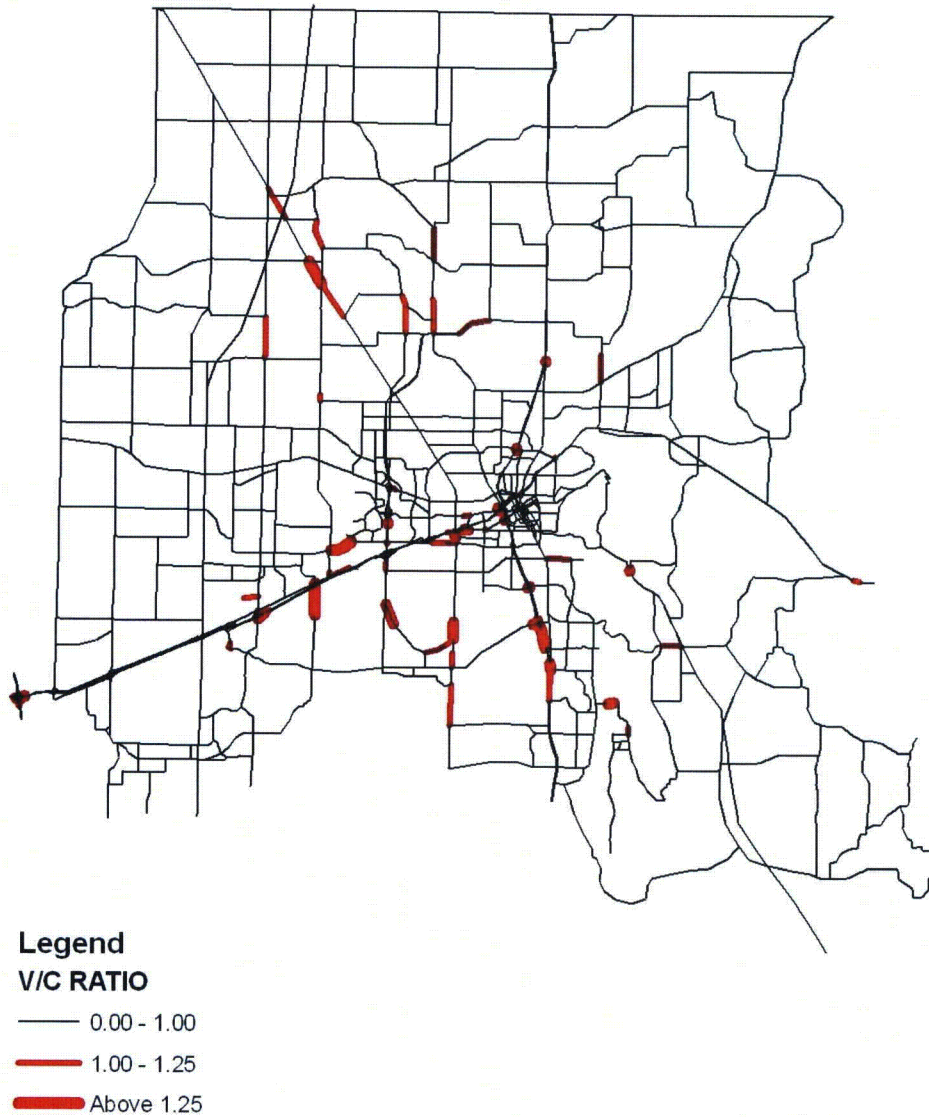


Figure 2
2010 Socio-Economic Data
with E+C Roadway Network

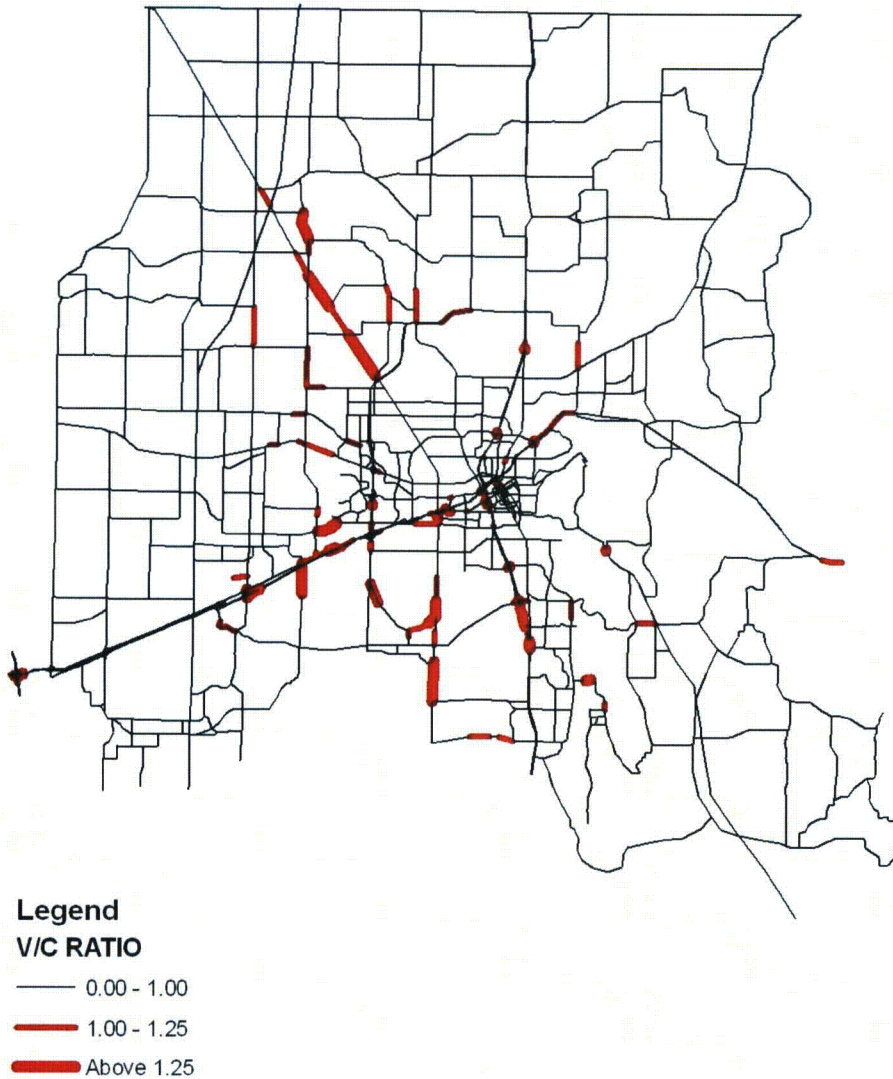


Figure 3
2015 Socio-Economic Data
with E+C Roadway Network

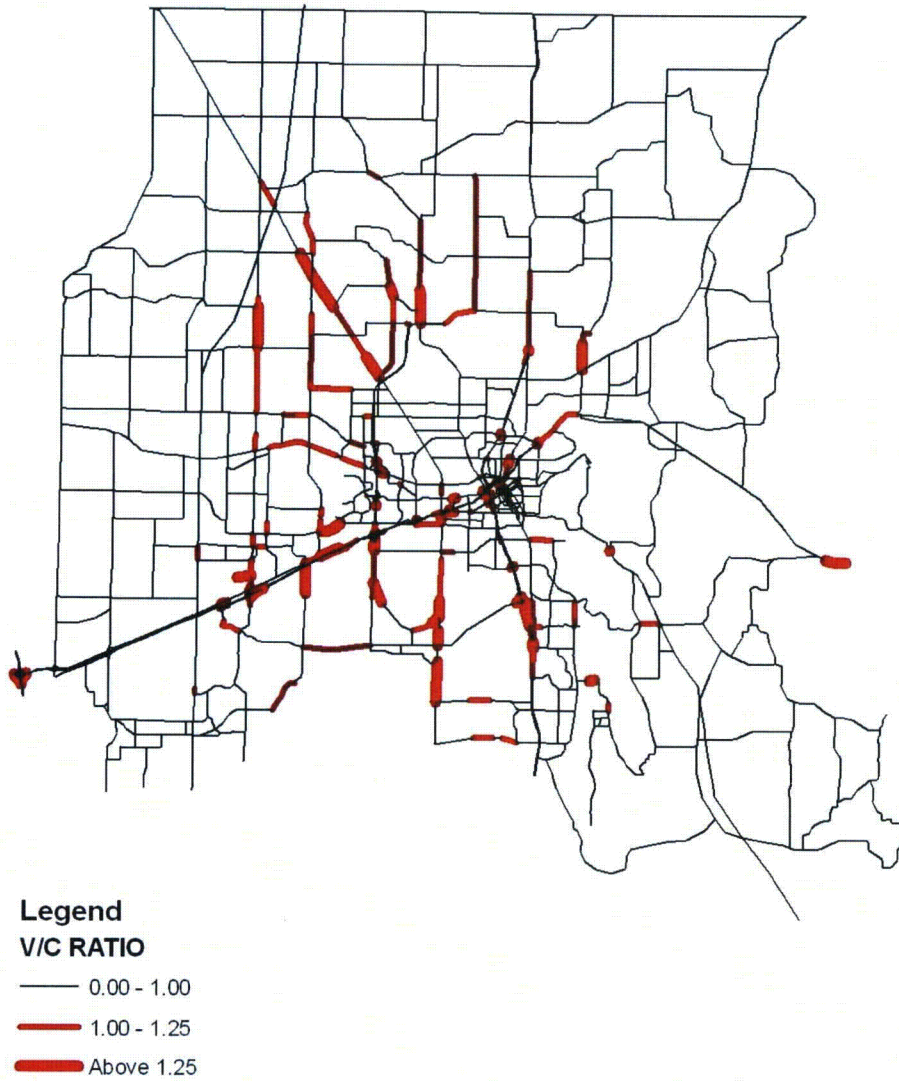
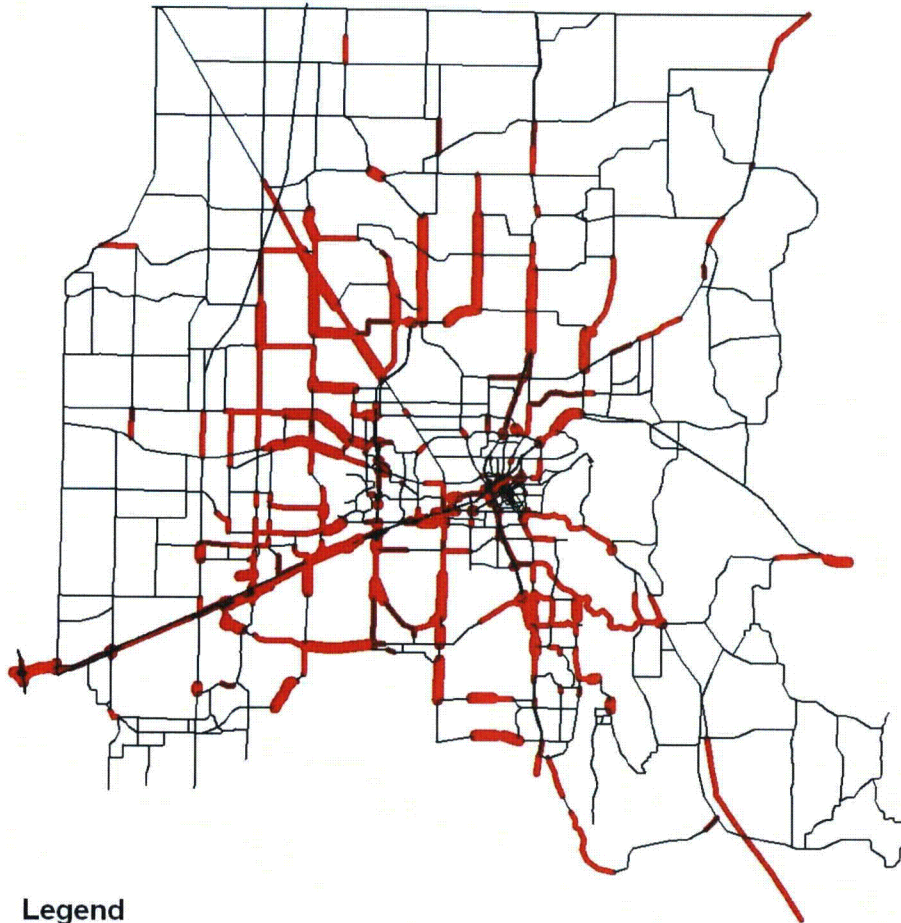


Figure 4
2030 Socio-Economic Data
with E+C Roadway Network



Legend
V/C RATIO
— 0.00 - 1.00
— 1.00 - 1.25
— Above 1.25

Figure 5
2015 Socio-Economic Data
with Plan Roadway Network

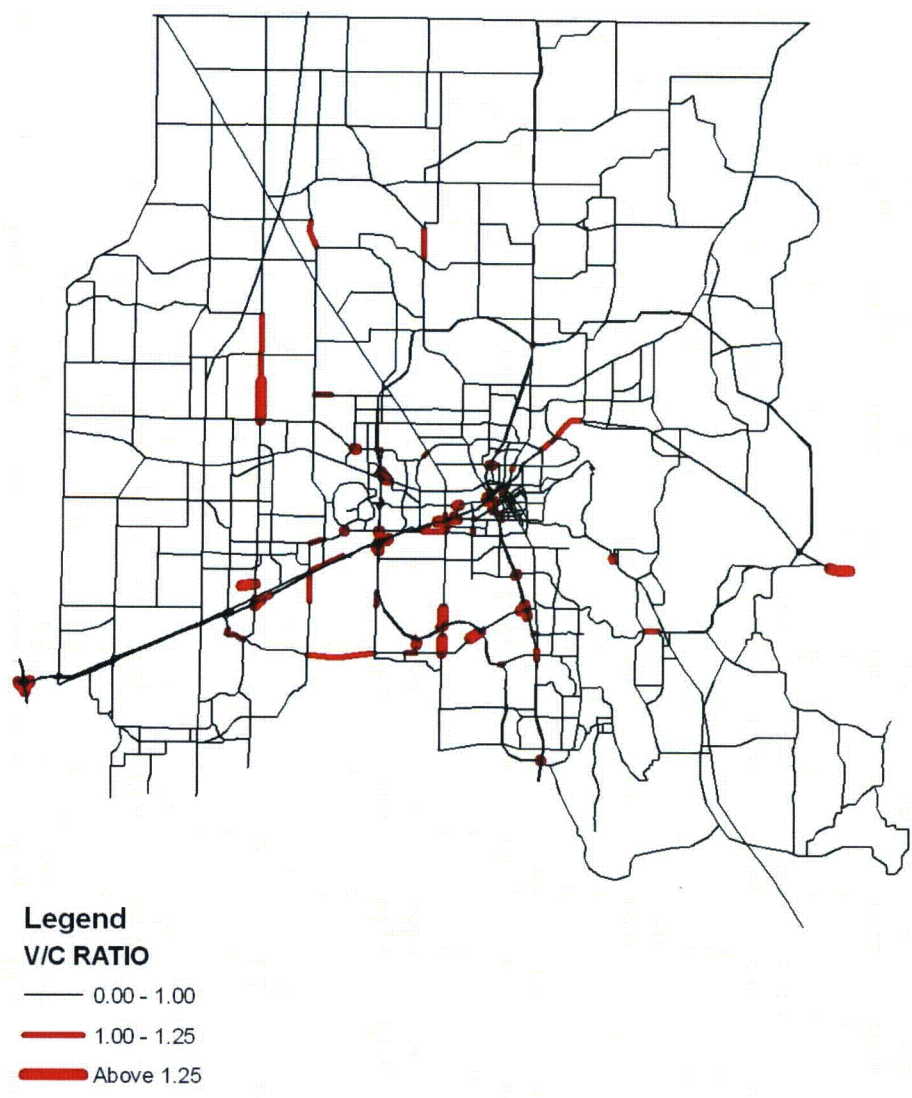


Figure 6
2030 Socio-Economic Data
with Plan Roadway Network

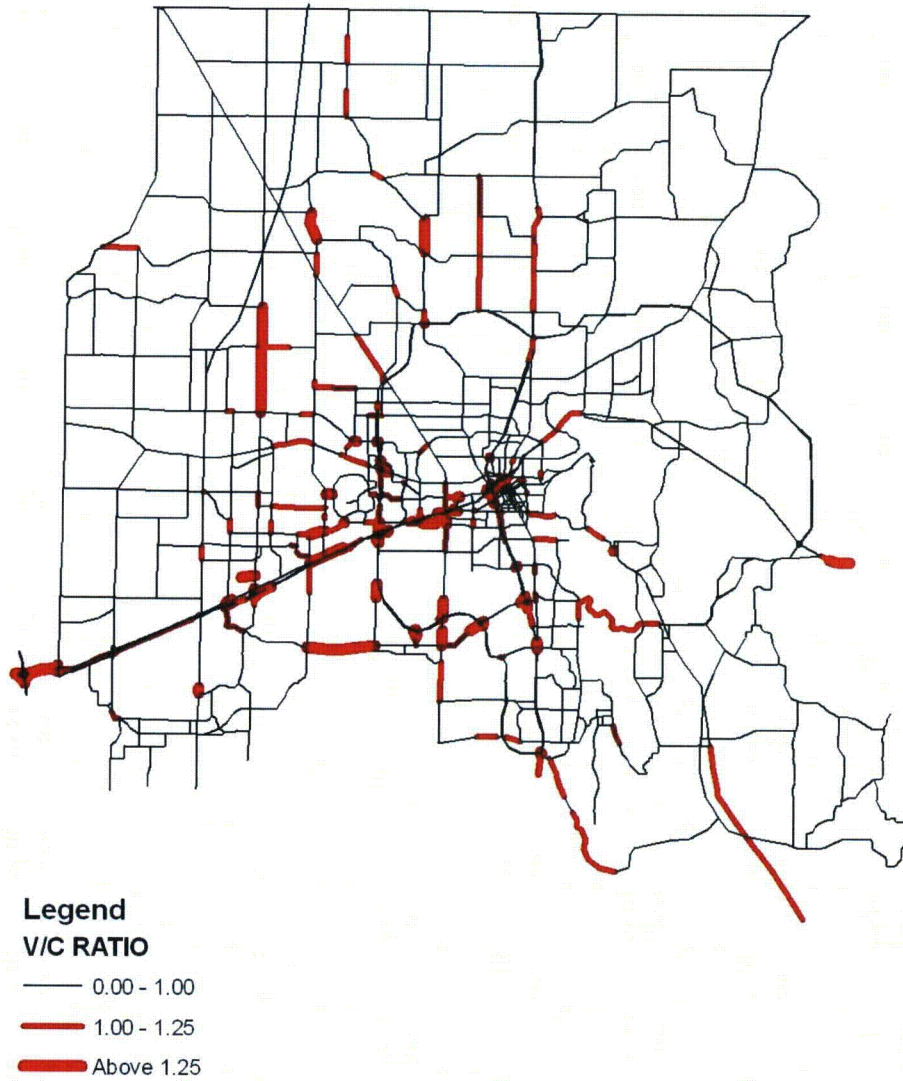
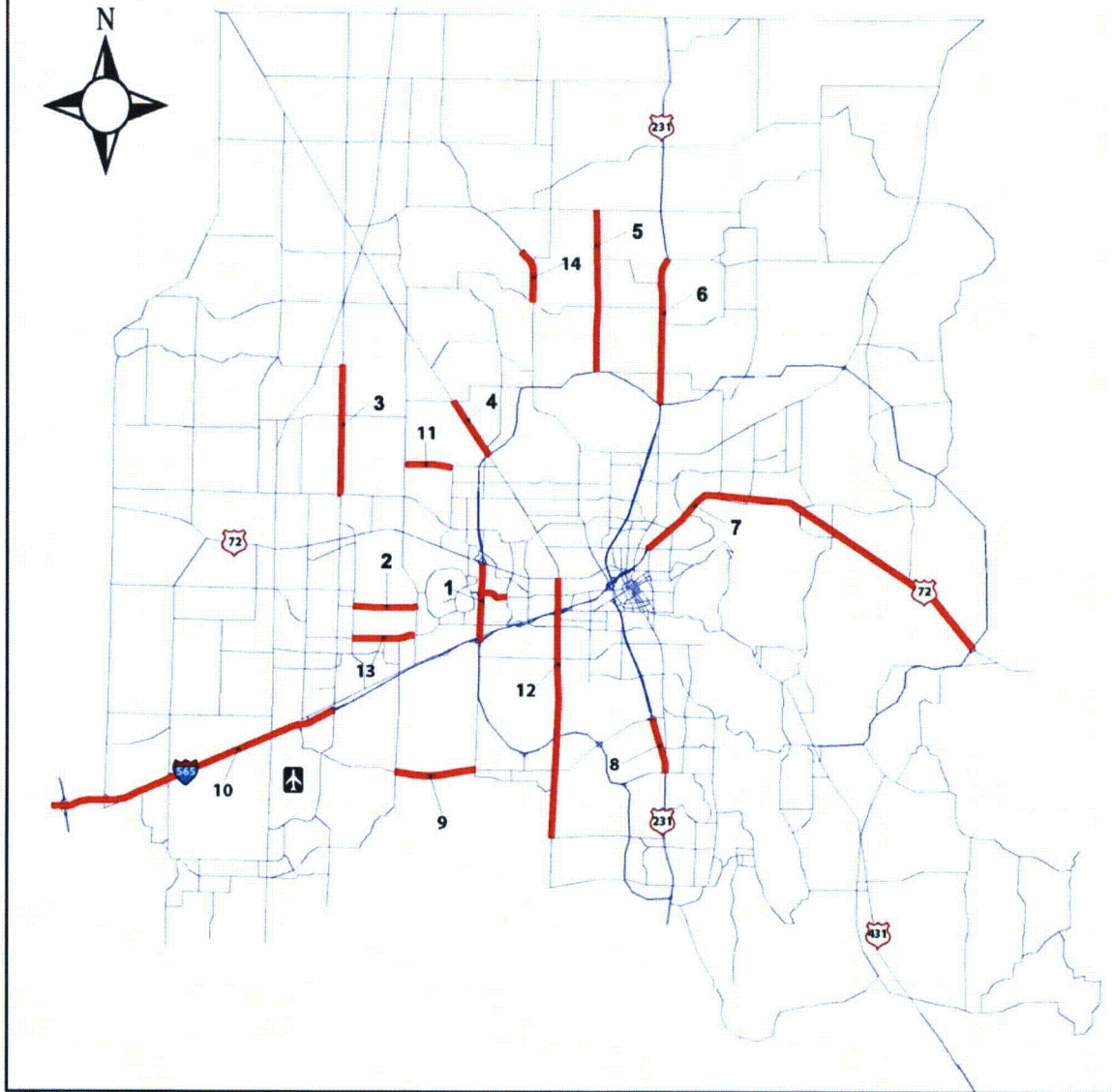


Figure 7

**Projected Congested Roadway Segments Attributable to BRAC
Year 2030 Plan Network**



- 1 - Research Park Blvd / Bradford Dr From I-565 to University Dr.
- 2- Eastview Dr From Slaughter Rd to Hughes Rd.
- 3- Wall Triana Hwy From Capshaw Rd to Nick Davis Rd.
- 4- Hwy 53 From Martin Luther King Dr to Kelly Springs Rd.
- 5- Mt Lebanon Rd from Northern Bypass to Grimwood Rd.

- 6 - US 231 N from Northern Bypass to Steger Rd.
- 7- US 72 E from Oakwood Rd to Eastern Bypass
- 8 - Memorial Parkway from Martin Rd to Weatherly Rd.
- 9 - Martin Rd from Zierdt Rd to Rideout Rd.
- 10- Interstate 565 from I-65 to Wall Triana Hwy.

- 11- Blake Bottom From Jeff Rd to Indian Creek Rd.
- 12 - Patton Rd from University Dr to Redstone Rd.
- 13 - Old Madison Pike from Slaughter Rd to Hughes Rd.
- 14 - Pulaski Pike from Patterson Rd to Beaver Dam Rd.

Table 12. Specific Roadway Segments to be Added to the 2030 Long Range Plan

Projected Congested Roadway Segment	Required Improvement	Cost Estimate
Research Park Boulevard/Bradford Drive from I-565 to University Drive	6 lanes	\$7.2 million
Eastview Drive from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.6 million
Wall Triana Highway from Capshaw Road to Nick Davis Road	5 lanes	\$8.1 million
Mt. Lebanon from the Northern Bypass to Grimwood Road	5 lanes	\$14.9 million
US 72 East from Oakwood Avenue to the Eastern Bypass	6 lanes	\$17.1 million
Martin Road from Zierdt Road to Rideout Road	5 lanes	\$8.13 million
Interstate 565 from I-65 to Wall Triana Highway	6 lanes	\$36.5 million
Blake Bottom Road from Jeff Road to Indian Creek Road	5 lanes	\$5.04 million
Patton Road from University Drive to Redstone Road	5-7 lanes	\$7.81 million
Old Madison Pike from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.7 million
Pulaski Pike from Patterson Lane to Beaver Dam Road	5 lanes	\$3.9 million
Total Estimated Cost:		\$121.98 million

Of the fourteen roadway segments shown in Figure 7, three are projected to be congested due to BRAC even after specific projects currently designated in the LRP are implemented. These three projects are: Highway 53 from Martin Luther King Drive to Kelly Springs Road, US 231 from the Northern Bypass to Steger Road, and Memorial Parkway from Martin Road to Weatherly Road. The remaining eleven segments, shown in Table 12, are projected to be congested but have no specific projects currently designated in the 2030 LRP. Using today’s dollars, the estimated cost of constructing these eleven identified projects is \$121.98 million.

It is important to note that the LRP modeled in the above sections is financially constrained. Nonetheless, Figure 7 and Table 12 indicate that the BRAC-attributable traffic growth will result in congestion that was not anticipated in the current 2030 LRP for the Huntsville Area.

Highway Improvements

The City of Huntsville is aware of growing congestion in the region and plans proactively to address it. In March 2006, the City issued a *Report on Mobility*⁷ that was developed as part of its Congestion Management System (CMS). When Figure 6 is compared with Map 3 from the *Report on Mobility* it is clear that BRAC will result in additional congestion not anticipated in previous planning efforts.

As conveyed in Figures 7 and 8, even pursuing the 2030 LRP in its entirety will not allow the City to “build its way out” of congestion. To this end the *Report on Mobility* offers insight into the City’s awareness of alternative means of managing congestion. For example, the report explicitly addresses Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies such as ridesharing (carpooling, vanpooling, park-and-ride facilities, high-occupancy vehicle facilities, etc.). The *Report on Mobility* lists twenty

⁷ *Report on Mobility* developed by the Huntsville Planning Division. Adopted March 2006. Available online at <http://www.hsvcity.com/Planning/reportonmobility.pdf>.

roadway sections (ten corridors and ten isolated segments) where congestion mitigation strategies are recommended. Of these twenty sections, however, the strategies are solely roadway-related although only eight of them are currently served by any level of transit service. It should be noted that the employment increases associated with BRAC will likely lend themselves to enhanced TDM measures (rideshare, vanpool, etc.) due to the jobs being concentrated around the Arsenal and other large employers in the area.

Many of the projects listed in the 2030 LRP consist of roadway widening projects. In some cases, roadways are slated to be widened to five- and seven-lane sections. It is worth noting at this point, that without proper access management the new capacity of the additional lanes will quickly be compromised by increased “friction” from vehicles turning to and from driveways and side streets. Table 13 shows data presented in the *Access Management Manual*⁸ developed by the Transportation Research Board that supports this assertion.

Table 13. Relationship between Friction along a Roadway and Travel Speeds

Access Points per Mile	Reduction in Free-Flow Speed (mph)
0	0.0
10	2.5
20	5.0
30	7.5
40 or more	10

The model is intended to provide a look into the future if no progress is made regarding the addition of lane miles through new roadway infrastructure or roadway widening projects. The model demonstrates that the transportation services in the community require a potentially large infrastructure investment to meet the expected future travel demand associated with the growth coming to Huntsville and the surrounding area.

Conclusions

This report presents an assessment of the economic and transportation impacts of the BRAC 2005 transfers to the Huntsville, Alabama area. Two main impacts are assessed: (i) the overall economic impact on the state of Alabama and on the four-county region comprising Limestone, Marshall, Madison, and Morgan counties and (ii) the impact on roadways in the City of Huntsville E + C Network and 2030 plan network. City planners are requiring this information for use in developing planning strategies to anticipate and mitigate adverse impacts on transportation and other infrastructure, as well as schools, parks, hospitals, etc. The goal is to maximize the economic benefits of the BRAC move while maintaining or enhancing quality of life in the region. Adverse impacts mitigation projects such as roadway and school construction will also generate additional economic benefits for the region.

⁸ *Access Management Manual*. Transportation Research Board, Washington D.C. 2003

The BRAC 2005 transfers will provide a direct net gain of about 4,000 military and government civilian personnel with an average annual income of \$70,000, which is more than double the \$33,416 average for an Alabama worker in 2004. About 3,600 housing units will be built at a cost of \$617 million for these workers. A \$359 million military construction will also be undertaken. The one-time construction phase 2006-2010 economic impacts on Alabama are \$1.9 billion in output, about \$510 million in household earnings and nearly 16,000 direct and indirect jobs. Most of these impacts are in the four-county region: \$1.4 billion output, \$388.5 million earnings and 10,473 direct and indirect jobs. Associated fiscal impacts are \$20.4 million in state income taxes and \$8.6 million in state sales taxes. County and municipality sales tax receipts total \$8.6 million: \$5.5 million for the region and \$3.1 million for the 63 other counties in the state. State and local sales tax receipts total \$17.3 million for a total of \$37.7 million in income and sales taxes.

Two components of operation phase economic impacts are presented for (i) non-contract Redstone Arsenal BRAC 2005 expenditures and (ii) BRAC 2005 related contract expenditures (Table 14). Output impacts of the non-contract BRAC 2005 expenditures are \$457 million on Alabama and \$374 million on the region. Additionally, every \$100 million of non-contract non-payroll expenditure delivered to final demand will create output impacts of \$163 million for the state and \$133 million for the region. Earnings impacts are \$456 million statewide and \$373 million on the region. Employment impacts are 5,505 jobs on the state and 4,870 jobs on the region. Fiscal impacts are \$26.5 million in state taxes; \$18.2 million income, \$7.7 million sales, and \$0.6 million property. Tax receipts for the region total \$9.2-10.3 million; \$6.3 million sales and \$2.9-4.0 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$1.8-1.9 million sales and property taxes, making for an annual total of about \$38 million in income, sales, and property taxes to all jurisdictions.

The statewide economic and fiscal impacts for \$1 billion in BRAC 2005 contract expenditures that is fully expended in Alabama are about \$2 billion in output, \$495 million in earnings, and 10,858 direct and indirect jobs. Impacts on the region are \$1.8 billion output, \$367 million earnings, and 7,632 jobs. The average annual income for these jobs is \$48,000. Of the total jobs impacts, 2,472 are direct jobs earning \$83,000 annually. Fiscal impacts are \$28.9 million for the state (\$19.8 million income, \$8.4 million sales, and \$0.8 million property), and \$10.7-12.6 million for the region comprising \$6.2 million sales and \$4.5-6.4 million property. Other Alabama counties receive \$3.5-4.1 million sales and property taxes, making for an annual total of \$43.2-45.6 million in income, sales, and property taxes to all jurisdictions. These contract expenditure impacts have considerable uncertainty associated with them.

The region's population is expected to rise 14.6 percent to around 614,000 by 2010 from its 2000 level of about 535,700 accompanied by a 14.4 percent increase in the number of households. The population will be approximately 652,000 in 2015, 21.7 percent higher than in 2000, and top 718,000 in 2030 (34 percent higher). The roughly 609,000 employment forecast for 2030 is 81.5 percent higher than in 2000 indicating serious roadway congestion if no significant roadway capacity expansion is undertaken. From the 2000 level, employment is expected to be 23 percent higher in 2010 and 32 percent higher in 2015. The high income BRAC 2005 related jobs should raise the average income for workers in the region, and in turn raise average and median family incomes. Based on the population projections, fuel taxes in 2010, 2015, and 2030 will be respectively, \$6.4 million, \$10.9 million, and \$18.9 million more than the 2004 level.

Table 14. Operation Phase Annual Economic and Fiscal Impacts Summary

Arsenal BRAC 2005 Impacts					
Household impacts					
	Alabama	Region			
Output (\$ millions)	456.6	373.5			
Earnings (\$ millions)	455.7	373.1			
Employment (jobs)	5,505	4,870			
Output impact per \$100M expenditure					
	Alabama	Region			
Output (\$ millions)	162.6	133.0			
Fiscal impacts					
(\$ millions)	Alabama	Region	Subtotal	Other AL	Total
Income tax	18.2		18.2		18.2
Sales tax	7.7	6.3	14.1	1.4	15.5
Property tax	0.6	2.9-4.0	3.4-4.6	0.4-0.5	3.8-5.1
Total	26.5	9.2-10.3	35.7-36.8	1.8-1.9	37.5-38.8

Contract-Related Impacts					
Economic impacts per \$1 billion in-state contract					
	Alabama	Region			
Output (\$ millions)	2,035.8	1,773.7			
Earnings (\$ millions)	494.5	366.5			
Employment (jobs)	10,858	7,632			
Fiscal impacts of \$1 billion in-state contract					
(\$ millions)	Alabama	Region	Subtotal	Other AL	Total
Income tax	19.8		19.8		19.8
Sales tax	8.4	6.2	14.6	2.2	16.8
Property tax	0.8	4.5-6.4	5.3-7.2	1.4-1.9	6.6-9.1
Total (low)	28.9	10.7-12.6	39.6-41.5	3.5-4.1	43.2-45.6

Note: Rounding errors may be present. Guided missiles and space vehicles industry multipliers were used.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau; Alabama Department of Revenue; and Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.

The economic impacts and population projections presented in this report are conservative for three main reasons. First, the contract expenditure that is fully spent in the four-county region and the state will generate contractor related jobs for which there will be substantial residential housing demand from 2010 on; some such homes may be built prior to 2010. The economic impact of this particular residential construction is not included in this report although the number of jobs and related population change associated with an assumed \$1 billion of contract expenditure are presented. Second, all residential construction expenditure will generate additional sales tax beyond

that generated from the associated earnings impact, but it is impossible to estimate this fiscal impact without detailed information on the nature of the expenditure. Finally, the fiscal impacts reported here do not include other taxes and fees (e.g., lodgings tax, utility tax, and car tag and fees) that will be generated.

The transportation impact results show that between 2005 and 2030, roadway congestion will become a serious problem if the expected growth occurs and there is no increase in the amount of roadway capacity in the City of Huntsville E + C Network. Vehicle miles of travel nearly double and vehicle hours of travel more than triple. Average speed of travel declines to about half of the 2005 speed of 30.7 mph. The miles of congested roadway rise from 1.35 percent of the total network length in 2005 to 4.65 percent in 2015 and 15.60 percent by 2030. Thus transportation services in the network require a potentially large infrastructure investment to meet expected future travel demand associated with the growth coming to Huntsville and the surrounding area. High-occupancy and park-and-ride systems and programs may need to be considered. Access management may need to be included for some roadways.

A future impact study is recommended as more information becomes available, to reduce some elements of uncertainty that were encountered in determining the BRAC transfer impacts at this stage. The critical areas of uncertainty relate to the economic impact estimates and population projections. For example, the military construction expenditures changed significantly between the start of the project and the time of report preparation.

The BRAC transfers will have substantial impacts on the four-county region and Alabama as a whole irrespective of the aforementioned uncertainties. It is important that communities in the region and in other areas of the state that will be affected by and benefit from BRAC begin preparations to maximize the economic benefits and minimize costs. Principally, investments in infrastructure and amenities that reduce congestion on the roadways, at parks, schools, libraries, etc. may be needed.

In regard to the BRAC transportation impacts, it is important to note that even pursuing the 2030 long range plan (LRP) in its entirety will not enable the City to “build its way out” of congestion. If the 2030 LRP network were in place, projected vehicle hours of travel with BRAC would be more than 1.5 times what it would be without BRAC. Consequently, BRAC-induced systemwide speeds would be about 70% of those projected without BRAC.

It is recommended that the City, in conjunction with its regional and State-level partners, commence with the following anticipatory actions:

- Pursue full-build-out of the 2030 LRP.
- Amend the 2030 LRP to add the following eleven projects:

<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Required Improvement</u>	<u>Cost Estimate</u>
• Research Park Boulevard/Bradford Drive from I-565 to University Drive	6 lanes	\$7.2 million
• Eastview Drive from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.6 million
• Wall Triana Highway from Capshaw Road to Nick Davis Road	5 lanes	\$8.1 million
• Mt. Lebanon Road from the Northern Bypass to Grimwood Road	5 lanes	\$14.9 million

• US 72 East from Oakwood Avenue to the Eastern Bypass	6 lanes	\$17.1 million
• Martin Road from Zierdt Road to Rideout Road	5 lanes	\$8.13 million
• Interstate 565 from I-65 to Wall Triana Highway	6 lanes	\$36.5 million
• Blake Bottom Road from Jeff Road to Indian Creek Road	5 lanes	\$5.04 million
• Patton Road from University Drive to Redstone Road	5-7 lanes	\$7.81 million
• Old Madison Pike from Slaughter Road to Hughes Road	5 lanes	\$6.7 million
• Pulaski Pike from Patterson Lane to Beaver Dam Road	5 lanes	\$3.9 million
Total Estimated Cost:		\$121.98 million

- Implement the appropriate strategy(ies) identified in the Huntsville Area Transportation Study's Congestion Management System *Procedures and Responsibilities Report* which:

- ➔ Eliminate or reduce trips;
- ➔ Involve traffic operational improvements and access management;
- ➔ Shift trips from single occupancy vehicles to public transit, other HOVs, and other modes;
- ➔ Involve Intelligent Transportation Systems; and
- ➔ Add capacity for all vehicles.

APPENDIX

Methodology

Economic Impact Analysis

Economic impact analysis measures the effects of a specific economic activity or event on a specified geographic area. Examples include the economic impact of a proposed industrial plant on a state or county; the economic impact of an existing industry; and the economic impact of closing a military installation on a state, county, or city. In some cases, federal laws, as well as state and local regulations, require economic impact studies prior to the implementation of a particular policy (relocation of an economic activity, changes in zoning ordinance, etc.). Whatever the justification, impact studies are designed to provide information for instituting policies to mitigate potential negative impacts, and/or facilitate any positive economic impacts. Economic impact analysis is therefore an important decision making tool which can enhance the quality of decisions made, as well as the decision making process in both public and private sectors.

The analysis typically focuses on one or more of the major economic indicators: output, employment, and income. The purpose of an impact study usually determines which socioeconomic variable(s) should be monitored. In this study, the primary focus is on all three major indicators and the consequent changes in tax revenues: income, property, and sales taxes.

Economic impacts can be classified into two types: direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts are those that are most obvious and include the wages and salaries of the employees who work directly for a firm or industry, as well as all other expenditures of the firm or industry, including taxes and profits. Indirect economic impacts, often referred to as the “ripple” or “multiplier” effects, occur because of the additional demands arising from new income and expenditures for inputs and products related to the activity under study. The spending activity of supplier organizations and employees may create a demand for the output of the firm or industry under study, creating further economic impacts, also known as induced impacts. For example, a road contractor creates an indirect impact on wholesale and retail industries through purchases of supplies, etc. These trade industries purchase electricity and products from manufacturing industries that also use power. The electricity industry in turn, working with property developers may contract with the road contractor for roads in a new development. Economic impacts include these induced impacts. The combined direct, indirect, and induced effects constitute the total economic impact of the organization being studied. The ratio of the total economic impact to the direct is the multiplier that can be used to summarize the economic effects of the organization on the region or area of focus.

Economic relationships do not obey strict geographic boundaries; workers and their incomes, and industry purchases flow across these boundaries enabled by transportation and communication. Thus a portion of the indirect effects of purchases or expenditures may occur beyond the boundaries of the specified region. Such occurrences are called *leakages*, as opposed to *linkages* (supplier-purchaser relationships) within the region. In general a small geographic area will have a small *absolute* economic impact due to a high likelihood of leakage. A large region will have a larger absolute economic impact, but a smaller *relative* economic impact of an individual firm or industry on that area. The closure of one plant within a state, for example, may have only a small relative impact even if the plant employs thousands of workers; the absolute impact could be very large. The

important point is that the effect or size of the economic impact is influenced by the size of the study area. If the area is too broadly defined, the relative impact will be small. If narrowly defined, the relative impact will be large.

Several methodological approaches are used in estimating economic impacts. These include the construction of econometric models, economic base models, and input-output (I-O) models. Econometric models can be very costly and time-consuming to build. Economic base models require a very detailed set of information that is sometimes not available. The other methodological approaches generate slightly smaller multipliers than I-O models because of assumptions on factors such as input substitution and optimization behavior by economic agents.

The I-O modeling framework is used in this study. The technique generates multipliers for the economic activity of interest by focusing on economic interactions among all industries and all other economic transactions in the specified region. Interindustry relationships exist in both a backward direction (suppliers and other upstream linkages and leakages), and a forward direction (distributors, retailers, customers, and other downstream linkages and leakages). The number and strength of these backward and forward linkages and leakages determines the multiplier effects of the industry. In general products that require a small number of inputs and little additional processing will have relatively small multiplier effects. Complex products requiring thousands of inputs and extensive processing (value added) will have large multipliers, and hence large impacts.

The three main types of multipliers—output, income or earnings, and employment—are defined as follows. Output multipliers represent the total dollar change in all industries that results from a \$1 change in output delivered to final demand (final consumption) by the industry under study. Earnings multipliers represent the total dollar change in earnings of households employed by all industries for each dollar of payroll expenditure or each dollar of output delivered to final demand by the industry whose economic impact is being estimated. Employment multipliers represent the total change in the number of jobs in all industries for each direct job or for each million dollars of output delivered to final demand by the industry whose economic impact is being estimated.

The nature of the product and technology largely determine the degree of interindustry linkages and leakages (and thus the overall impact), and the specific impact on a region depends upon the degree to which these interindustry relationships are localized. Technology determines inputs and economics determines the geographic source of supply. Inputs purchased outside the economic impact study area constitute a leakage of potential impact. The leakage represents activities of local firms that have no economic impact on the local economy, and provides opportunities for “localizing” such impact. Identifying leakage can provide valuable planning information to local economic development authorities for commercial or industrial development. An activity’s maximum impact on a specific area is obtained when all interindustry linkages occur within the area. A system-wide view is required since different firms have different linkages. The I-O technique permits the incorporation of such system-wide perspectives.

To estimate the economic impact of the BRAC 2005 effects on the Huntsville area, linkages between this activity or the industry it belongs to and all its suppliers and customers must be traced. This task is greatly facilitated by the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II), an I-O model developed and maintained by BEA. The model is available for every state in the nation, and also for many counties. This study uses RIMS II.

The RIMS II I-O model consists of several hundred industries. Data on each industry reflects the value of inputs used per dollar of output in the production of that industry's output. For example, data for the construction phase shows the value of each input per dollar of product (or service) produced in the state. Since the rows (outputs) are produced by specific industries, they are also columns (inputs). Demand for a particular input will cause supply from the industry that produces it. This then creates demand for the inputs that are used to produce the particular product, and so on. The round-by-round impacts decrease and provide convergence. The I-O model captures the total effect of these rounds of spending as the multiplier effect. RIMS II multipliers for an economy take into account all the linkages within and leakages from that economy. I-O models are based on a table of transaction balances, which ensures economy-wide accounting consistency. Total payments equal total receipts for each producing sector. Aggregate final demand equals aggregate value added.

Multipliers are derived mathematically from I-O tables constructed from observed data for the economic area of interest. The economy is divided into a number of producing industries or sectors that sell and purchase goods and services to and from each other (*interindustry* or *intersectoral* flows). These interindustry flows are key data. Sector goods and services are purchased by domestic consumers (households), international customers (exports), government (federal, state, and local), and for private investment purposes. These external to production purchases are for direct use and termed *final demand*. Assume an economy with n sectors, let X_i represent total output for sector i , Y_i be final demand for sector i products, and z_{ij} represent interindustry flows. Then for each sector,

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n z_{ij} X_j + Y_i \quad (1)$$

If we let a_{ij} represent the I-O technical coefficients where $a_{ij} = z_{ij} / X_j$ so that sectors use inputs in fixed proportions (the constant returns to scale Leontief production function) then the above equation becomes

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} X_j + Y_i \quad (2)$$

The standard formulation of the basic I-O model and its application, in matrix notation is as follows:

$$\text{Transactions balance: } X = AX + Y \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Solving for X: } X = (I - A)^{-1}Y \quad (4)$$

$$\text{For a change in Y: } \Delta X = (I - A)^{-1}\Delta Y \quad (5)$$

where X is the gross output column vector, A is the matrix of fixed I-O coefficients, Y is the final demand column vector, and I is the identity matrix. With this basic model, the resulting output is computed given changes in final demand levels (consumption, investment, government, or exports). The Leontief inverse, $(I - A)^{-1}$, is the source of multipliers for determining impacts in the I-O methodology. The elements of the matrix capture in a single number, an entire series of direct and indirect effects. Gross output requirements are translatable into employment coefficients in a diagonal matrix that is used together with the Leontief inverse to generate employment impacts. Similar manipulations generate income and earnings multipliers.

Population and Household Projections

County and block group population projections are generated using an in-house cohort-component model developed by the Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER). The model is driven by measured demographic change including population growth (or decline) between 1990 and 2000

and recent county birth and death rates. Any remaining population change is assumed to be the result of migration as people move into and out of the county during the decade. Net migration is calculated as the residual between the 2000 Census count and its 1990 tally after adding births between 1990 and 2000 and subtracting deaths. Announced changes in group quarter population and permitted and ongoing real estate developments are also taken into consideration.

Assumptions about future migration trends are key factors in the projections process. Age groups which have been experiencing strong in-migration are unlikely to see in-migration continue at the same rate, so migration expectations for these cohorts are generally dampened during each five-year projection period. Similarly, age groups having more residents move out than in will likely not experience the same level of out-migration in the future. In all geographic areas, the demographics of aging will naturally come into play to dampen population growth, with the number and percent of population 65 and over increasing rapidly as the first of the baby boom generation enter this age group in 2011.

Since recent population estimates data are available, population projections have been modified to account for the trend between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2005 using Census Bureau estimates. Annual rates of change are calculated for the various geographies for this time period and used in the projections model, which works in five-year increments. With all the necessary information, 2010 through 2030 population projections are derived.

Household projections are derived from the projected total county populations. The household population of an area is defined as the resident population minus the population living in group quarters. Group quarters include institutional populations such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals as well as non-institutional dwellings such as college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, and shelters.

Census 2000 data provide the average number of persons per household for the various geographies. Calculation of household projections is then accomplished by subtracting the group quarters population (assumed to hold constant at the 2000 number plus any announcements) from the projected total population for a given projection year and dividing by the average number of persons per household. While there are indications that persons per household could be declining as an aging population creates more one- and two-person households, the Census Bureau has not yet projected household size based on the 2000 Census. Thus there currently is no reasonable basis for revising average household size from the 2000 value.

Economic Forecasts

Economic output and employment forecasts of the county economies are made to 2030 in five-year increments at the 1-digit SIC level. Forecasts at the block group level are made by distribution of county control totals. County versions of the Alabama Econometric Model (AEM) were developed and used to make the economic forecasts. The AEM is developed by CBER based on Global Insight's macroeconomic forecasting model. At the one-digit SIC level, the sectors are (in parentheses are the two-digit SIC industries that make up the sector and in some cases an acronym):

- Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, and Farming (AFFF, SIC 01-09);
- Mining (SIC 10-14);
- Construction (SIC 15-17);

Manufacturing (SIC 20-39);
 Transportation, Communications, and Utilities (TCPU, SIC 40-49);
 Wholesale and Retail Trade (SIC 50-59);
 Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE, SIC 60-67);
 Services (SIC 70-89);
 Government (SIC 91-97);

The AEM is a simultaneous equation model with more than 250 equations, including approximately 230 stochastic equations and 38 identities. The simultaneous equation structure captures the interrelationships and feedbacks among economic variables and provides consistent measures of economic activity across all sectors of the state economy, including the gross state product (GSP), employment, wage rates, and income. This consistency is achieved because all of the equations included in the model are solved simultaneously. Simultaneous equation econometric models are based on sound statistical methodology that enables the testing of estimated structural relationships. These models are powerful tools for regional economic forecasting and economic impact analysis because they represent a compromise between simplistic economic base models and detailed input-output models. AEM consists of five major components or blocks, each consisting of a set of equations for every major sector and industry in the state economy.

Output Block. This models gross output in 1996 dollars (real gross output) for the major sectors. In general, the component of GSP originating from a state sector is influenced by the national counterpart, aggregate state demand as represented by total real personal income, and competitive factors such as the relative tax burden and the relative wage rate. U.S. output and state total personal income are positively related to output. Typically, a negative relationship exists with the relative tax burden variable as higher state and local taxes reduce output. A lower relative wage rate tends to increase investment and production. Total GSP is obtained through the use of an identity that sums up each sector's output. The general functional form of the output equation is:

State sector real output = $F(\text{U.S. same sector output, relative sector wage rate, relative tax burden, ...})$

For sectors such as trade and finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), the state real personal income could be a better driving force of the output variable because internal demand tends to play a stronger role. The final selection of independent variables for the output equation depends on model fitness and is therefore determined empirically. Use of state real personal income as the driving variable introduces more feedback effects in the model through the output-employment-income relationship.

Employment Block. This block models demand for labor. Each sector's wage and salary employment is derived from its real gross output and real wage rate. Theoretically, real gross output should be positively related to employment, while the real wage rate has a negative relationship. The total state wage and salary employment is obtained as the sum of the employment for each sector. The general functional form of the employment equation is:

State sector wage and salary employment = $F(\text{Same state sector real output, real sector wage rate, ...})$

Unemployment Rate. State unemployment rate is typically a function of the U.S. unemployment rate and total state employment or the change in total state employment. The state unemployment rate is positively related to the U.S. unemployment rate and negatively related to the level of state employment or the change in total state employment, as rising employment creates additional aggregate demand generating downward pressure on unemployment. The general functional form of the unemployment rate equation is:

$$\text{State unemployment rate} = F(\text{U.S. unemployment rate, change in or actual state total employment, ...})$$

Wage Rates. Each sector's wage rate is explained by the corresponding U.S. sector wage rate and the state unemployment rate. While the state wage rate has a tendency to move together with the U.S. wage rate, its rise can be tempered by a high state unemployment rate. The general functional form of the wage rate equation is:

$$\text{State sector wage rate} = F(\text{corresponding U.S. sector wage rate, state unemployment rate, ...})$$

Income Block. Wages and salary income is obtained by multiplying wages and salary employment by the wage rate for each sector and then summing up across the sectors. Other income categories such as dividends, interest, and rent; transfer payments; other labor income; proprietors' income; and adjustment for residence are driven by their national level counterparts. The general functional form of the income equations are:

$$\text{State income category} = F(\text{The Corresponding U.S. Income Category, ...}).$$

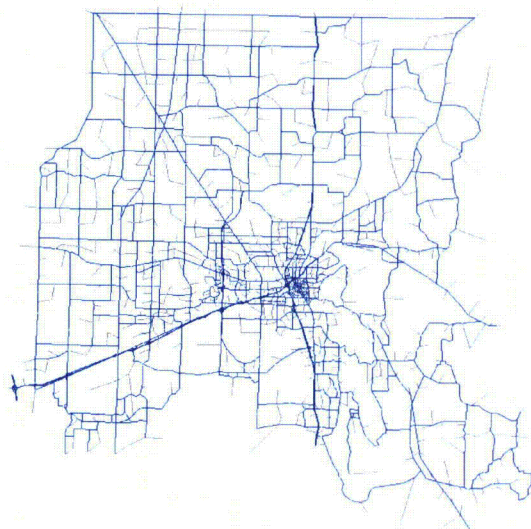
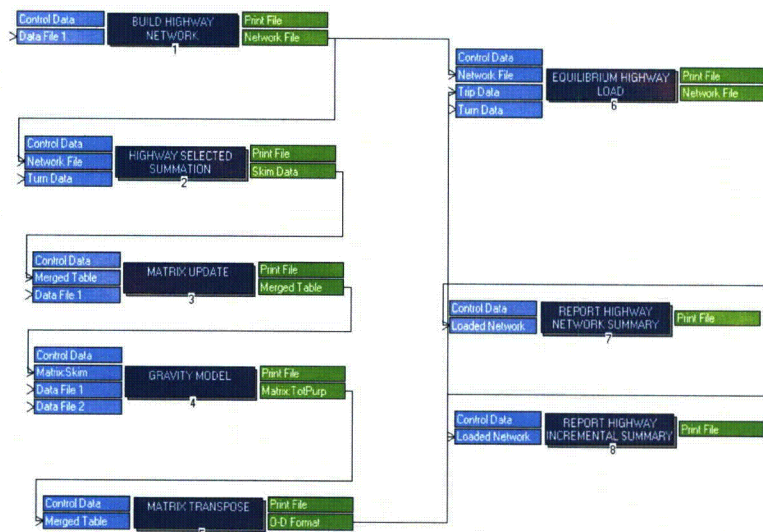
Total personal income is the sum of total wages and salary income and the other income categories. Very often total personal income, deflated by the GNP price deflator, is used to drive the output variables of such sectors as construction, TCPU, FIRE, and services.

Transportation Impacts

Socioeconomic data for the four counties—Limestone, Madison, Marshall and Morgan—provided by CBER at the block group level for assessing the roadway impacts included the number of occupied dwelling units, retail employment and non-retail employment. This data was divided into traffic analysis zones (TAZ) for the Huntsville travel demand model using ArcGIS, U.S. Census Bureau location data, and a TAZ coverage provided by the City of Huntsville. In instances where block groups had multiple TAZs, the socioeconomic data for each block group was evenly divided into the underlying TAZs. The TAZ level data was formatted for entry into the Trip Generation software, which was developed by Dr. Anderson at the University of Alabama in Huntsville on a grant funded by the Alabama Department of Transportation. This software is the accepted means of converting socioeconomic data into production and attraction values. The software was run using the data curves specific to Huntsville and provided by the City of Huntsville. The software provides a summary of socioeconomic values and production and attraction values during the operation.

Output files from the Trip Generation Software were entered into the CUBE/TRANPLAN control files for running the City of Huntsville Travel Demand Model. The production and attraction values

were entered into the Trip Distribution step of the process, which is performed through a gravity model. The roadway infrastructure used for each run of the model was the City of Huntsville E + C Network developed for the previous Huntsville Long Range Transportation Plan. The format for the control files used to run the model and the network used are shown in the following figure.



Output obtained from running the CUBE/TRANPLAN software includes model assigned volume for the major roadways in the community and some general travel statistics (e.g. vehicle miles of travel, vehicle hours of travel, and average speed). The output assigned model volume obtained can be compared with the existing capacity level of roadway to determine the amount and location of congestion expected in the network. The model is intended to provide a look into the future if no progress is made regarding the addition of lane miles – either through new roadway infrastructure or roadway widening projects.